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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 19 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2273

THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health was attended by President Raymond, members Cooper, Dole, Winston and Emerson, and Executive Officer Pratt. Outside of the discussion on smallpox little else was done, except to pass on routine matters.

The board voted an increase of the salary of C. Charlock, registrar of births, deaths and general statistics, from \$100 to \$125 a month. Mr. Winston and Dr. Emerson stated that although they were both opposed to increase in salaries, yet in the case of Mr. Charlock they agreed that he was justly entitled to a raise, as he has been a steady, faithful worker for the long period during which he has been engaged.

The proposal of the Parker ranch on Hawaii to supply cattle at Kawaiahae, \$30 pounds each at 7 cents per pound, weights taken the day previous to shipment, on the hoof, was thoroughly discussed. The ranch proposed to supply between eighty and ninety head per month at the rate named.

The general average per head would come to about \$25. Mr. Winston was named as a committee to investigate the proposal.

Attorney S. F. Chillingworth, who represented the Oahu Lumber Company in its claim against the board for lumber, supplied the Boardroom premises just prior to the plague last year, appeared at the office, almost breathless from his haste to do two things at once, or within the space of fifteen minutes. He said the lumber company would agree to take all the lumber back if the board would pay \$200. Mr. Dole said that the board was liable for an amount in the premises, as the lumber had not been destroyed in the interests of health, but had been used for building purposes. The executive officer was appointed to make an appraisal of the lumber and render an estimate at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Winston reported that he had conferred with Wilder's Steamship Company relative to the alleged non-arrival of goods consigned to the Leper Settlement and the treatment of cattle carried from Kawaiahae to Kalapapa. He said that the company had reported that they had used ordinary care in landing cattle and transferring freight. Dr. Pratt suggested that if "ordinary care" meant dropping packages from eight to ten feet into the hold of a vessel, then the report must be true. To a certain extent the statements made by the steamship company to Mr. Winston carried with them the proviso that if the health authorities did not like their methods they could look elsewhere to have the service done.

The question was again brought up of having a steamer for the sole use of the Board of Health. It was pointed out that the investment of a large sum of money in a steamer would in reality save the Board of Health about \$250 a month. The board pays the Wilder company about \$800 a month at present. The members were of the opinion that the possession of a steamer by the board would greatly improve the service, and that was the principal thing desired. The board has several times suffered losses by the service of the Wilder company, but had no recourse.

The application of government physician Dr. James Maloney, of South Kona, for the vacant district of North Kona to be included with that of South Kona, was favorably considered by the board. Dr. Maloney will hereafter look after the sick in both districts.

The question of granting permits to certain residents of Nuuanu Valley to establish pig ranches on their premises was again considered. Dr. Pratt said that in one or two instances the establishment of such ranches would certainly contaminate Nuuanu stream, no matter how well they constructed their pens. Dr. Pratt asked that President Raymond be added to the committee of investigation, which was granted.

Rev. W. K. Azbill made application to the board for the loan of David Nahooewa, one of the sanitary officers of the department, to seek out the town residences of Japanese women who were guilty of malpractice. The members of the board gave way to the request, and President Raymond said that it was entirely outside of the sphere of the board and that none of its members or employees were ready to become detectives for outsiders, no matter what cause was represented. Mr. Dole said it seemed to him that when a citizen asked for public information of the department it should be given him but when he asks that officers of the department should be detectives and work under his authority, it was going beyond all reason and he moved that the request be denied. The board voted with him.

Professor A. M. Smith, of Oahu College, asked the board to allow the conditions at the college laundry to remain as they were until a new laundry could be built. Dr. Pratt reported that the present laundry had been condemned by former Sanitary Officer Hemingway as insanitary. There is a building about forty-five feet in length with a grated flooring in half of it. The water and silt came right down to the ground and remained there, and there were now about four inches of solid silt under the grating. Near this structure is another used for domestic kitchen and cleaning purposes. It was only about eight feet distant and both were about 250 feet from the president's house.

Dr. Conner stated that if such conditions existed the place should be reported as a common nuisance, and should be harvested at once. The trustees should dig cesspools. Upon motion of Dr. Conner the laundry was condemned, and notice will be served upon the college people to have the nuisance abated.

A letter petitioned from Kalanapa to have his horse restored to him which he said had been taken in by Superintendent Reynolds as an act of malice.

In view of the horse he thought about \$200 would square matters. The master was referred to Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Winston stated that he had been requested to ask that measures be taken so that the laundry of the Kamehameha would be brought ashore and sent to the Quarantine wharf there to be stored in the hot and steam rooms before being handed over to the Sanitary Laundry Company. He stat-

ed that Dr. Cofer was willing to have the laundry done ashore providing that every precaution was taken to have the clothing subjected to a thorough renovation by means of the fumigating machinery on the wharf. Upon motion of Mr. Dole the request was granted.

Mr. Winston also brought up a matter of which there have been rumors for several months, to the effect that the Board of Health has been paying \$250 to have its horses shod, while the Public Works Department only paid \$150 for the same work. He stated that a prominent horseshoer had called his attention to the fact that no bids had ever been called for this work. Dr. Pratt stated that \$250 a horse had been paid up to April 1 for shoeing, but that since that date it had been brought down to \$2. The reason for this higher price was that the board's horses were always in use, and when one cast a shoe the animal had to take precedence in the horseshoer's shop so that the horse could be made fit for work again. The Public Works Department has extra horses, and when for lack of shoes one was laid up another was substituted. Bids will hereafter be called for on this work.

MINISTER CONGER IN HONOLULU.

E H. CONGER, United States Minister to China, together with Mrs. Conger, his daughter, Miss Conger, and his niece, Miss Pierce, are passengers en route to the Mainland from the Orient, and were interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser at the Moana Hotel last night.

The entire party are enjoying the best of health and spirits, a beautiful Oriental winter having completely restored them from the effects of the horrors which they experienced during the terrible two months of the siege of Peking.

"No; I am not returning to the United States permanently," said Mr. Conger. "I am simply away on a leave of absence, which is taken on my own suggestion, allowing me sixty days in the United States. I have been in China three years, and have undergone a severe and steady strain, as can well be imagined, during the troubles that have kept China in an upheaval for the past year. The question of indemnities that is now confronting China and the Powers is going to take a long time and be tedious detail, and I felt that I could not stand the strain, so am taking the trip to the home country for rest and recuperation. I shall return to China within three months, feeling much more able and inclined to take up the matter of negotiations of the new treaties.

"Do I expect to become Governor of Iowa? No; I shall not; I have been invited to be a candidate, but there are a number of good candidates in the field, and one of them will be Governor, not I. Of course, if the people should nominate and elect me, I should have to accept, but I have no aspirations in that direction, and have expressed my desire that no steps shall be taken towards bringing my name forward in the matter."

Upon being asked what the outlook appears to be as regards the threatened war between Russia and Japan, Minister Conger said that there is very little danger of such culmination. "It looks very much like war for a time," said he, "especially the week previous to the time we left, but when we sailed on the 9th, the war had practically been averted, and all the difficulties that would occasion active hostilities between the two nations had been settled. Russia had withdrawn the objectionable measures concerning Manchuria, under stress of the protests from other Powers and the resentful attitude of Japan; that being the main basis of the threatened trouble, its removal practically meant peace, at least, the acute developments in the situation have relaxed and I take it that the danger of war between Russia and Japan is over.

"No; I cannot say that Russia hindered or delayed the peace negotiations of the combined Powers with China at that time, but there is a number of good candidates in the field, and one of them will be Governor, not I. Of course, if the people should nominate and elect me, I should have to accept, but I have no aspirations in that direction, and have expressed my desire that no steps shall be taken towards bringing my name forward in the matter."

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"In case the situation resolved itself into a struggle for territory, Russia will probably come out with more gain than any other nation, however because of her proximity and her intermingling of interests.

"As to the commercial outlook, at present business in the North of China is paralyzed, and it is hindered and much interfered with in the south. It is impossible to go inland for more than twenty miles with safety, and for that reason neither the native merchants nor the syndicates can do any active business. The commercial future depends also upon the developments; if it all terminates peacefully, it is reasonable to expect a great impetus to business and a stimulation of commerce. If a peaceful settlement is not reached, the commercial situation will be as it now is, and much worse."

When Minister Conger was asked about his experiences during the siege of Peking, he said that he preferred not to talk about them. "It has all been thoroughly gone over by the newspapers," said he, "and what I might say would furnish but little enlightenment. All descriptions fall short of describing the situation; I can only say that it is a great marvel and past all understanding that any one of the 420 people within the Legation are alive today. It is impossible to understand how it was that we were not massacred. Any one who understands the situation must know for it was indeed a miracle."

Mrs. Conger, Miss Conger and Miss Pierce, all of whom experienced the horrors of the siege, preferred to speak but little of the terrible weeks within the legation walls. Mrs. Conger said that their only salvation, during the long two months, amid the unspeakable horrors of the situation, was work. Of this they had plenty. "You know we were without fortifications," said Mrs. Conger, "and we had to make bags which were filled with sand and used to stop the bullets and other missiles—and they were no common sand-bags either; we had to utilize the finest kind of silk hangings, our own dresses and skirts, and anything and everything that we could get hold of. We were kept very busy during the whole time, and I think it saved us from much suffering. There were about 150 women, and we had two sewing machines in the place. How we did work and how the Boxers did fire and threaten outside. It seemed every time that they made an attack that they would come through; if they had, it could have meant only one thing—horrible massacre. It all seems like a dream now. I think the great danger and the long weeks of terror and horror kind of affected our minds so that we could not realize keenly if it were not so. I do not see how we could have survived."

Miss Conger and Miss Pierce told of the dreadful days and nights that they spent in the legation, hopeless, and in momentary apprehension of being themselves massacred, and seeing all their friends and the little children meet with the same fate. Miss Conger said that when she was a child she had often read of Indian massacres, and been terrified in the reading of the stories, but her most vivid mental pictures could not surpass in horror the terrible impressions of those awful days of the siege, the seemingly endless succession of hopeless, despairing days and nights stretching away into weeks and months, with the same nightmare of apprehension over the whole legation.

Notwithstanding their terrible experiences, the ladies will return with Mr. Conger to China. "I am so glad," said Miss Conger, "that we did not leave right away after the siege was ended. We should have retained only the memory of those awful times, and we should never have cared to return. As it is, we have had a long, beautiful Peking winter, and we are all restored to health and spirits again. The happy times we had before the troubles began have come back to us, and the siege is merely a black spot that we feel we have left behind. We are all very fond of Peking, and we shall go back again."

Mr. J. D. Jameson, who is travelling with Minister Conger and his party, is an engineer, and is said to be possessed of more scientific knowledge in regard to all parts of China than any other of the profession. He will accompany Mr. Conger on his return to China, and is a warm friend and devoted admirer of the American Minister. "Just want to say this," said he, "Mr. Conger knows thoroughly where he is at. I am well acquainted with all the foreign Ministers and have been present at all the discussions and during the whole trouble, and I have found that Mr. Conger is a man slow to make up his mind, but when he makes it up, it is made up for good; furthermore, he never has to change his mind, nor to retract anything that he has said or done. In this particular his record shows that he has surpassed all the other Ministers. Personally, all his actions impress one as being directed by a mind that is at once cautious, prompt, thoroughly balanced and sagacious. He had the whole situation at his finger tips, so to speak, during the entire time, and yet he was never hasty, and always acted in a calm, deliberate way that admitted of no mistake or error. Mr. Conger is a man that the nation should be proud of."

New Schedule for Wilder's Boats.

Tomorrow or the beginning of next week Wilder's steamer Helene will sail for San Francisco for the purpose of having repairs made to her rudder. She was injured recently at Laupahoehoe in such a way that it is necessary for her to make a trip to the Coast, nothing more than temporary repairs being made here.

In consequence of the projected departure of the Helene the sailings of some of the other boats of Wilder's fleet will of necessity be altered. The Claudeine is expected in the first thing on Monday morning from Kahului and way ports. She has been running heretofore on a weekly schedule, hereafter she will run on a ten-day schedule. She will sail one week from today, Friday, returning Tuesday to sail again on the following Friday, and so on until the return of the Claudeine.

The little steamer Mokoli will tow the schooner Alice Kimball to Kahului while the Helene is away. The Lehua will continue her run to Molokai ports. Besides her regular ports the Claudeine, on the new schedule, will take in ports on Maui. The Helene is now on the marine railway; she will probably come off to-day.

Manchurian partridges are stated to be fetching almost the price of English birds in the London retail trade.

Railway traffic between Urumchi and Mazumi on the Shinkan line was blocked on the afternoon of the 22nd instant owing to the collapse of an embankment on the section.

Minister Conger is under consideration now is that of the method of adjustment to satisfy the indemnities that have been agreed upon. This will occupy the minds of the Ministers for some time to come.

"As to the final outcome I cannot say; it is impossible to speculate; one can only await developments. It will be one way or the other. There will be peace and satisfaction all around, or else there will be trouble that will stir the whole world. It all depends upon the indemnities. If, when the Powers have

estimated the expense of the trouble, and put in their several demands, the amount is such that China can pay it, then trouble will be averted, but should the amount be too great for China to pay, territory will be seized to satisfy the indemnity agreed upon—probably Russia, which is most concerned, acting first, and when one nation begins seizing territory they will all do the same thing.

Such a state of affairs would mean incalculable loss of life, and complications would arise that would make a medley of the whole situation for years. The settling of territory would not be accomplished without hard struggles, and there would be rebellions in the provinces and internal revolutions throughout China.

Whether this alternative, or the peaceful termination of the trouble will result in the end in the hot and steam era, one can only guess; for it all depends

NEWS OF THE DR. AMERICAN FARTHER EAST IS HERE

YOKOHAMA, April 9.—Whatever the official attitude of Japan towards Russia may be, there is no doubt of the state of popular feeling. The press continues to discuss the situation with a bitterness and unanimity unequalled since the time of the China war. The military and naval men, as we have reason to know, are greatly excited, and by no means regard the prospect of early hostilities with dismay. Popular excitement, such as would reign at so critical a time in Europe or America, is not marked, but among those who follow the international relations of the Empire with intelligent interest there is considerable unrest. More remarkable still is the attitude imputed to leading statesmen, who, although on retrace, command from their prominence great consideration. Viscount Aoki, the late Foreign Minister, is reported to have stated to an Osaka Maizuru representative that "if Japan aspires to exercise any influence in Far Eastern affairs, it is inevitable that she should measure her strength with Russia in Manchuria. I say so, because I am in favor of a war policy." Count Okuma is credited by the Chuo with having used even stronger language in an interview. He is said to have remarked that there are only two courses open to Japan, to strike a decisive blow at Russia in Manchuria or to leave things to their course. He is in favor of the decisive blow, for which he thinks, a magnificent opportunity offers. A war against Russia, he is said to have observed, would be just war against the enemy of justice, commerce, peace, and civilization. If Japan took the field against this robber nation she would have the sympathy of all the other great Powers, not even excluding France. She might not conquer, but she would surely show the world that her strength is greater than men generally suppose, and she would in the end derive benefit from the effort, just as England did from the Crimean war.

These are remarkably strong words, and though they may have been somewhat colored by the journalistic medium through which they have passed, it is impossible to suppose that they are entirely a misrepresentation of the statesmen's opinions. The wisdom of such declarations as so critical a time may be doubted, but they tend to show that the danger of war is not merely imaginary. The Japanese nation is in earnest over this question, and, however pacific the Government's policy may be, it may prove impossible, unless Russia abates her pretensions, to avoid a conflict.

THE STATE OF COREA.

Amidst all the poverty and rioting in Korea and within only a few miles of the capital, that good-for-nothing king and government are hastening the country's ruin and destruction, says a correspondent of the Kobe Herald. The petty kingdom, anything but independent as it assumes to be, is constantly throwing away its money and engaging first one and then another official.

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if they had, it could have meant only one thing—horrible massacre. It all

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HE WENT THE PACE

Soldier Wolfson is Up for Gross Cheat.

ALEX HAGAN'S BRASS RING

Henry Kekaula Robs a Till in
Broad Daylight and is
Easily Caught.

After a season of wine suppers, buggy-riding and general high-rolling, the gay career of W. Wolfson, enlisted man of the Sixth Artillery, quartered at Camp McKinley, has come to an abrupt end. Yesterday Wolfson was arrested on a charge of gross cheat and is now in jail. A few days ago the man purchased from W. S. Withers of the Honolulu Stock-yards a horse, buggy and harness valued at \$475. He represented that he had money in Bishop's Bank and induced Withers to accept a check drawn on that institution.

When Withers presented the check he was told that it was worthless, as Wolfson had no account with the bank. Withers caused a warrant for Wolfson's arrest to be issued and the arrest followed.

The rapid pace at which Wolfson has been going of late has caused much comment among his comrades in camp. He gave them to understand that he was in receipt of money from his home in Indiana.

Wolfson is known to have paid another soldier to do his detail at the post.

According to reports from Camp McKinley, there is more trouble in store for the fellow in addition to the buggy affair. He is said to have forged Lieut. Hancock's name on seven checks amounting to \$375. Yesterday Bishop's Bank informed Lieut. Hancock that his account was \$200 overdrawn and investigation brought to light the seven checks of which Lieut. Hancock had no knowledge.

A NEW GRAFT.

A graft new to Honolulu is being worked or rather was being worked until brought to the attention of the police.

Yesterday morning two white men approached Mrs. M. A. Kuloha, a native woman, and offered to sell her a ring which they claimed to be good for \$5. The woman bought the ring and soon discovered that it was made of brass. She told the police about the swindle and pointed out one of the men, who was arrested. His name is Alexander Hagan and he is held on a charge of gross cheat. His associate John Doe, is being assiduously searched for.

EMPTIED A TILL

Henry Kekaula distinguished himself yesterday by a robbery which breaks the record for nerve.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he entered a Chinaman's store on Nuuanu street and finding no one about proceeded to empty the till of \$7. The proprietor suddenly appeared upon the scene, whereupon Kekaula displayed a lively interest in the price of a lamp in the store.

"Never you mind lamp," said the Pa-ke. "What you got in your hand?"

"Nothing," replied Kekaula, as he closed his fist more tightly over the secreted silver.

"You show me," demanded the Celestial.

Kekaula didn't stop to reply but bolted out of the store in the direction of St. Louis College, hotly pursued by a mob of Chinamen. He ran fast but his pursuers overhauled him and he was taken in charge by an officer who happened to be near at hand.

THE USUAL GRIST.

Other arrests made yesterday were: Yoshida, Sing, Joe Dore, common nuisance, \$100; violation Board of Health regulations, J. W. Ray, drunkenness, \$10; E. Rogers, W. Coghill, Hooaka, Kelu-haku, drunkenness, Julia, investigation, Sam Kalyawa, disobedience to parents.

The cases disposed of in the Police Court yesterday were: V. J. Fageroo, assault and battery on N. Breham, April 18; Tunk Chow, larceny, second degree, \$100; p. w. Wong Lee, gambling, \$15 and costs; Kuyama, Kakagawa, Hirai, Tushima, Kihara, gambling, p. w. p. w. \$15 and costs; Yeo Sung, gambling, \$10 and costs; Ah Lung, gambling, \$10 and costs; Ah You, truancy, remanded and discharged, Kiri drunks, \$2 and costs; Joe Dore, common nuisance, \$5 and costs; Kusama, Nakagawa, Hirai, Tushima, Kihara, disturbing quiet of night, \$2 and costs.

THE CALF NEEDS IT OFTEN.



THOMAS P. SPENCER.

The Veteran Hawaiian Printer and Writer Passes Away.

Thomas P. Spencer, one of the veteran printers of Honolulu, died at his home near Liliha street on Monday afternoon after an illness lasting several months. As one of the oldest printers in this City, Mr. Spencer has worked under almost every publisher and in every newspaper and printing establishment here. For many years he was connected with the Advertiser as the foreman of the job room. The paper at that time was under the control of Walter Murray Gibson. Subsequently he was in the office while Mr. Haysselden had charge. He worked for the late Robert Grieve Foreman and printer, he was always considered a good workman. After giving up active work at the case, he wrote for the Kuokoa and other Hawaiian papers. He was a half-caste and was a bright man.

He wrote principally in the Hawaiian language and his articles always found ready use. In the days when the Ele-ahole the Holomua and Ke Leo o ka Lahul were published he was one of the writers for them.

Tom Spencer as he was familiarly known among his associates, had a host of friends at all times during his career and he will be missed by them. He was 43 years old at the time of his death and a widow and four children are left to mourn him.

SPORTING NOTES.

Waldo J Does the Fastest Work So Far This Season.

The Young Men's Christian Association baseballers will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the association hall for the purpose of forming two teams.

The Honolulu Athletic Club will hold a meeting in the Drillshed next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of electing trustees.

J. R. Wilson, late of H. C. left for San Francisco yesterday. He is going into the business of stock raising on his Nevada ranch. Incidentally he will endeavor to breed some good racehorses. He has five royalty bred mares on his ranch, and has just purchased a stallion, a famous English sire.

Wilson owns 4,000 acres of land in Nevada, and is negotiating for the purchase of 5,000 acres more. His address will be Austin, Nevada.

Waldo J worked out four heats yesterday in 2:40, 2:29, 2:24 and 2:24. The last heat was one of the fastest made on the local track this year.

Violin worked with Waldo J the last two heats. She has plenty of speed, but seems to be more inclined to run than ever before.

Tom Ryder worked a mile in 2:22, coming down the stretch in 25.

Watessa and Indra galloped

ELLEFORD'S COMING.

Stock Company to Open at the Orpheum.

The Orpheum is once more to open its doors as an entertainment provider. This time the burden of the management will fall upon the shoulders of a local man consisting of three or four of the younger business men of the community, who are convinced that there is money in a popular-priced attraction at the Orpheum, providing the entertainment is thoroughly good and the business end of it properly attended to.

The new attempt to reopen the theater will take the shape of a stock company, to change plays at least twice a week, playing popular comedies and dramas that are new to the Islands and using their own special scenery.

Negotiations have been concluded with the Elleford Company, a well-known stock organization from California who have been playing together on the Coast for many years. According to press notices, the Ellefords have been invariably successful this past season in breaking the records in almost every town visited. The company is at all accounts evenly balanced and includes many clever people.

Mr. Elleford pledges himself to bring down every member as they have played together for several seasons, thus insuring consistent performances. The full program of plays will come down later, but the opening play will probably be "Quo Vadis" to be presented with special scenery. At popular prices a good season should be ensured. The engagement will open immediately after the closing of the Stanton Opera Company, early in May.

Julian Ralph's Theory.

Julian Ralph explains the philosophy of the latest gorgeous pageant in London by remarking that the English people are so suffocated and chilled by fog and depressing climatic conditions that they hunger for relief in color and merriment. That is why they have the most gorgeous army in Europe; that is why they drink more than any two nations on earth; that is why they wear more red on the streets and keep to their mediæval pageants longer than their neighbors, and are the greatest patrons of the theater, the most ardent lovers of pantomime and ballet on the earth.

General Cassius M. Clay, who wishes

to give his fortune to his divorced child-wife, will break no interference and has barricaded himself in his Kentucky mansion, threatening to shoot any one who tries to enter.

Mrs. James Campbell, Miss Abigail Campbell and Miss Alice Campbell were given an ovation upon the departure of the steamer Mariposa yesterday afternoon. Prince David was present with the Quintet Club, which played upon the upper deck near where

NEWS OF THE WATER FRONT.

(Thursday Daily.)

Those Who Departed.

The following is a complete list of those who departed for San Francisco on the Mariposa yesterday: Miss Alexander, A. S. Armuth, Walter Adams, E. H. Austin and children, Mrs. E. Bailey, John Bright, E. J. B. Benjamin, Mrs. C. S. Barney, Mr. Buneman, J. A. Buck, C. H. Bigelow and wife, Dr. Carmichael, Mrs. C. Craddock and daughter, Miss A. Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, Mrs. A. A. Campbell and children, Mrs. Carnes, Miss C. Cummins, Miss M. Cummins, Miss Christol, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, W. R. Douglas and wife, Miss B. I. Dennison, Dennisson children, George F. Dennisson, H. Darling, wife and children; Miss L. Eaker, J. F. Fenell and son, Mrs. Faye, Miss Faye and children; G. F. Fanning, Mrs. C. J. Fasel and daughter, Miss E. Gunn, Mrs. C. A. Graham and children, Miss Craydon, Dr. C. A. Glover, T. J. Hart and wife, Mrs. Hyde and daughter, T. Hughes and wife, G. U. Hind, N. Haskell, J. F. Humburg, C. H. Heddeman, Miss Haviland, N. D. Hodges, Otto Isenberg, wife and two children; Mr. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Mrs. Kincaid, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. T. Long and daughter, J. Moore and wife, Mr. S. Monsarrat, Miss Mersberg, E. E. McKenzie, Colonel Miles and wife, William Morris, F. H. Neeson, L. G. Neville, A. McNally, F. J. Owens, Miss Preston, Mrs. Reichard, Miss Smith, Miss Sutton, H. R. Stromberger, W. Schenk, D. W. Stevens, H. B. Sawyer, H. H. Strimburger, Miss Tripp, E. S. Van Slyke, Miss Vitteute, J. R. Wilson and wife, John Waterhouse, H. D. Wishart, W. H. Walford, W. R. Whittle, A. L. Young.

Waterfronters are feeling considerable anxiety as to the whereabouts of the transport Arab. According to reports brought by the Aztec, the Arab sailed from San Francisco on the 1st instant bound for Honolulu. Her owners were to call at this port.

The transport Arab is reported to be in the Bohemian Club. Barb Lathrop was the real thing in society, a patrician of the Vere de Vere class? Why, long before Barb was 'Barbour Lathrop,' he was a small reporter on the Chronicle, and the only glimpse of society he had was in the Bohemian Club. Barb pushed the pencil, passed the can and got credit at the tailor's like the rest of them. Then a sister had the luck to marry a millionaire, the millionaire had the bad luck to die, then the sister died, and then Barb, who had moved to Chicago, got some money and blossomed out as a social swell. His cards read 'Barbour Lathrop, New York City,' but Gotham knows very little of him. He is only a Ward McAllister when away from home."

the Campbells and their host of friends stood. The party goes to the Mainland and Europe for an extended tour.

When the whistles began their long blasts yesterday afternoon complimentarily to Superintendent George P. Denison, of the Oahu Railway Company, who left for the Coast on the Mariposa, Camarinos, the fruiterer, was at his country place, at Kalihii. The blasts awoke him from sleep and he rushed to his veranda, thinking that a fire was raging, but as he could see no smoke, he became bewildered, but reached the conclusion that there was public calamity.

He called for his horse and buggy, and hastily dressing, jumped into the rig and drove like mad toward town. When he reached the depot he stopped his periplying animal in the yard and excitedly inquired what the trouble was, and then heard for the first time that the railroad company was giving its superintendent a blow-off. Camarinos said it was all very touching.

BARBOUR LATHROPE.

Time Was When He and Swelldom Were Far Apart.

Extract from a San Francisco letter: "Who gave you the idea in Honolulu that Barb Lathrop was the real thing in society, a patrician of the Vere de Vere class? Why, long before Barb was 'Barbour Lathrop,' he was a small reporter on the Chronicle, and the only glimpse of society he had was in the Bohemian Club. Barb pushed the pencil, passed the can and got credit at the tailor's like the rest of them. Then a sister had the luck to marry a millionaire, the millionaire had the bad luck to die, then the sister died, and then Barb, who had moved to Chicago, got some money and blossomed out as a social swell. His cards read 'Barbour Lathrop, New York City,' but Gotham knows very little of him. He is only a Ward McAllister when away from home."

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said: "the chances are all against it." For, you see, my heart was, as you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped casting up my food and commenced to feel stronger and better. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man wants to be.

"I have lived here sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true and were as much astonished as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and hale and hearty. For this wonderful blessing I thank God and Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"As the reader looks at my signature and says, 'Who is Samuel Byrnes?' I present him my compliments and reply that if we ever meet I shall be glad to tell him by word of mouth much more than I have written and to testify all day long for the remedy that made me the man I am." Samuel Byrnes, Lemmon Grove, Penrhith, N. S. W., September 1st, 1899.

The two bridal mansions in process of being built for the Gehards and Stokes have been sold before completion, both couples having separated.

Do not leave your home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be procured while you are on board the cars or steamship. It is pleasant and safe and reliable. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Rheumatism

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure.

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed; yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabella Menzies, of Gibbons, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph:



"I took a hard cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to make known what a wonderful medicine your Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism."

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make the liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (50 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually; Ten cents it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

WHO SAMUEL BYRNES IS.

The writer is glad to take the hand of Mr. Samuel Byrnes and give it a hearty squeeze. That we are parted for the moment by ten thousand miles of sea-water doesn't count. May you live right along and prosper, Mr. Byrnes.

In this grumbling old world, more full of aches and pains than an American watermelon is of black seeds, it is jolly to hear a man sing but, "I am first class every way; and as for my health it couldn't be better."

This is great, especially when we understand what went before it. For several years Mr. Byrnes was in bad form. Dyspepsia it was, and a very nasty variety of that abominable complaint. He got but little sleep—so he writes—and was in pain most of the time. He called in the doctors, one after another, and asked them what he was to do.

They agreed on the main point, and they were right. Indigestion, liver disorder and the nerve troubles which are thrown in as make-weight—the doctors said these things once got rid of; our friend would be all right.

And they did their best to bring it to pass—these worthy men. They gave him drugs—the same, no doubt, that have been so often and so vainly given.

"After the doctors gave me up," says Mr. Byrnes, "I tried everything I could think of, or others recommended to me. At first I felt sure I would come upon something helpful, but I never did until somebody told me about Mother Seigel's Syrup. Even after reading what was printed in books and papers, as to the merits of this preparation, I still shook my head.

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said: "the chances are all against it." For, you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped casting up my food and commenced to feel stronger and better. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man wants to be.

"I have lived here sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true and were as much astonished as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and hale and hearty. For this

THE DUPES OF WILCOX

The following slate for what the Independent-Home Rule-Republican-Anti-Old-Thing party believe will be the substitute nominees for heads of Territorial Departments, was agreed upon last night, though subject to further revision. There is the name of but one white man on it, Arthur M. Brown, and he is an alternate choice.

★ Superintendent of Public Works.★
★ H. Deffren.★
★ Surveyor General..... Robert Boyd ★
★ Superintendent of Public Instruction..... J. M. Poepoe ★
★ Attorney General..... J. K. Kaulia or J. M. Kaneakua ★
★ Treasurer..... W. H. Wright ★
★ Auditor..... Geo. Smithies ★
★ High Sheriff..... Arthur Brown or S. K. Pua ★
★ Land Agent..... ★
★ Com. of Agriculture..... ★
★ President Board of Health..... ★
★ Charles Wilcox ★

While they were about it the nondescript party leaders made up their minds that they might as well have a Governor too, so the Legislature will be asked to pass a resolution requesting President McKinley to remove Mr. Dole and appoint D. K. Kalauokalani in his place. The Home Rulers under their new name have no doubt that the President will jump at the chance.

An effort is being made by the remnants of the Sewall faction to induce the Home Rulers to simply call themselves Republicans and join the party on a plan of division of the spoils. Wilcox is in favor of this, of course. He says the words prefixed to Republican in the title of his party mean nothing—they can be dropped at any time. As for himself he will go back to Washington as a straight Republican and nothing else. He wants fusion before he leaves and the Sewall remnant are quite ready for it. "Anything to down the missionaries."

Senator Wm. White refuses to go into this game. He points out that the natives, as Home Rulers, can have their own way here and compel, by their numbers, both the old parties to treat with them. If they become Republicans they will have to submit to National Committeeeman Sewall, the man who raised the Stars and Stripes on Annexation day and who, as United States Minister, always worked for annexation. In that case the Hawaiians will have to take what he gives them and that will only be the crumbs from the Republican table. White says that the Home Rulers were all right as they were. They commanded the situation. As Republicans they must submit to the party organization; and if the National Committee orders them to support Dole or turn down the Queen or do anything like that they must obey or lose their standing and influence at Washington. White thinks it would be suicide to go with Wilcox, who has so often led his people over the Pali.

Another Home Ruler puts the matter this way: "If we go into the Republican party and join hands with Sewall what becomes of us when he makes his campaign for money among the planters. Last year he went to them for \$50,000 to help re-elect McKinley and he got the money, but only on conditions. One proviso was that the Republicans should not nominate A. V. Gear for the Territorial Senate. Sewall agreed to this and Gear was turned down. There was also the understanding that the Sewall Republicans should not fight Dole in the Legislature, and you see the result. Now if we come into the organization of which Sewall is head, he will have to make another bargain for money when the time comes. Then the planters will say: 'You turn down the natives and we will help you.' Then Sewall will turn us down and get all the cocoanuts on the tree. We can't bandie any money or control any offices in the Republican party but we can do both in the Home Rule party."

Under the head of Political Suicide, Mr. Testa's paper, the Independent has the following:

Delegates Wilcox succeeded last night in persuading a number of Hawaiian leaders to call themselves in the future the "Independent Home Rule Republican Party." Does Mr. Wilcox believe for a moment that the Harbor and River Commission which sent him here will be satisfied with this very doubtful surrender of the Hawaiians to the Republican party in the States? He knows better and he must understand that the Republicans here will send a delegate to the next national convention and utterly ignore the new party with the many names of Mr. Wilcox.

As an independent party the Hawaiians will receive recognition in Washington and hold the balance of power here. As an independent Home Rule Republican party they will simply make fools of themselves.

The representatives of the people, who were induced by Wilcox to accept the new name for their political organization will soon find out that they will meet scorn here and laughter from the Mainland.

Mr. Wilson has attempted to commit political suicide again and it is a pity that the distinguished Hawaiians at last night's meeting didn't give him a chance to carry out his pharisaic intentions of chlorinating himself from the "smiley wags" which gave the bright enhance from Judge Humphreys. No he wanted to talk.

Mr. Wilson has been able to escape from the snare of one hell hole in which he fell during his chartered political career but we think that he has tried the same once too often and that if he wants before the masses tomorrow with his "Bromiliad" tag he would be relegated to the class of "hoo-hoos." In the meantime we hope he will make all the rough he can from "Colonel Maruma" who is now in Washington.

Senator Kanaha and Representative Emmeluth were interviewed last night upon the subject of the Home Rule party's new name. They are at variance in their opinions. Senator Kanaha has faith in the promoters of the plan and hence in the plan itself. Representative Makakan is doubtful and has no faith in the leaders of the party,

and Mr. Emmeluth is undisguisely skeptical, the movement evidently appearing to him an amusing absurdity.

"I do not know what it means exactly," said Mr. Kanaha, "but I have faith in Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox is in a position to judge, for he has had the opportunity. If it is so, as he says, that there are two great parties in Washington who have the sole control, and that nothing can be done without joining with one of them, it seems like he must be right. He says that he went to the Democrats and they asked him what the people of Hawaii wanted; he told them that they wanted Statehood, and they said, 'We cannot help you, for we are in the minority. You had better go to the Republican party; they are in the majority and they can help you.' Then Mr. Wilcox went to the Republicans, and they said if we would simply add the word 'Republican' to our name they would help us, and would make Hawaii a State. I do not know, but if this is so, I think it is right to add that word. I have the faith in Mr. Wilcox to think that it is true. It is either to drown us or to succeed, and we must take that risk. I have the faith in Mr. Wilcox to think it will succeed. As I said, I don't see the point, but if Mr. Wilcox says it is the way to do, I believe we ought to do it."

Mr. Makakau said that he was not at the meeting when the name was changed. "I see what Wilcox is driving at," said he, "but I have no faith in the leaders of the Home Rule party. It might be blind to hope in the natives, and to get them into the Republican party before they know it. It may be that it is such a scheme, and that the Republican leaders are fooling Mr. Wilcox. I have absolutely no faith in those leaders, and so I would be very doubtful of any such plan, because it might be one of their schemes to destroy the Home Rule party by affiliating it with the Republican party. I do not say this is true, but it might be, and I do not see any other point in the movement. I know what Mr. Wilcox is driving at, as I said, but I have no faith."

Representative Emmeluth said that he knew very little about the matter, as he had not had time to inform himself or to think about it. "But," said he, "as I understand it, this changing of the name of the Home Rule party is with the object of attaining Statehood, through affiliating with the party in majority in Congress. I don't know how Mr. Wilcox figures this out, but if he counts on making a State of the Territory simply through a name, he will find himself mistaken. With the record made by the party up to the present time, it would not help them in this matter to ally themselves with any party. I don't think coalition at this time will assist the Home Rule element in any degree to obtain Statehood, if that is their purpose. There must be coupled with the proposition for coalition, a record by the Home Rule party up to, if not above, the average showing of legislative work accomplished by legislators of the party they propose to affiliate with, in the Legislatures of the Mainland. This must be done to put them on a level with the party they wish to affiliate with, and to give them standing. A record must be made by the Home Rule party in legislative work before we can expect to have the question of Statehood even considered, much less acted upon. I am totally ignorant of the motives of the action taken in changing the name, and am not informed as to the policy of recent movements; for this reason I am not inclined to discuss the question, but I will say in regard to the diplomacy of the movement, if there is thought to be diplomacy in it, that if we had used a little more diplomacy at home we would have been in a much better situation as far as the future is concerned. Furthermore, if the Home Rulers think to acquire Statehood through merely tacking the word 'Republican' to their name, they will find out that it will require something more than a mere party alliance, or expression of party alliance, to accomplish that. The Home Rule party will find out also that they will be judged, not by the name they bear, but by the work they accomplish."

Judge Estee yesterday excused J. H. Podmore from further service on the Federal Grand Jury for the rest of the term, it appearing that his citizenship was doubtful. The question of this juror's citizenship was the point raised in the pleas of abatements filed by the clerks of Attorney Lorin Andrews, in their charge of illegal organization against the Grand Jury, which pleas were argued Tuesday.

In his opinion on the case, United States Attorney Baird cited instances where it was held that Grand Juries were not illegally organized even though half of the jurors were discovered to be non-citizens, where such jurors and the Court were ignorant of the fact. Upon these citations it was held that the indictments previously made by the Grand Jury were not invalidated, but J. H. Podmore was yesterday excused from further service the jury being thus reduced to twenty-three.

Immediately after being excused Podmore applied to the United States District Court for naturalization, and was vested with citizenship by process of the Court. He is a native of England W. C. Weedon and A. F. Cooke were witnesses for the applicant.

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"PAIN'S FRIENDS AT LUNCH."

"How about those free-lunch legislators—are they still coming?" was a question put yesterday to Honolulu's famous old victualler, H. J. Nolte.

"There are no free lunch legislators was the reply. "All their bills are paid."

"Who pays them?"

"Well, sometimes Prendergast comes after the tickets and sometimes Mossman, but I always get my money."

"Do you know who gives the money to them?"

"No, I don't" was Mr. Nolte's reply. "Not long ago Prendergast came in and made a big row because the legislators were eating too much. Some of them had eaten forty cents' fifty cents' and even sixty cents' worth at a meal."

Prendergast—or maybe it was Mossman, I don't remember—said the limit for a legislator was twenty-five cents. They took all the bills and averaged them up so no one man would seem to have eaten more than another."

"Did the average look like thirty cents?"

Nolte didn't remember.

SLOW DAY IN COURT

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The case of the Territory vs. Okakichi was argued yesterday afternoon before the second judge of the First Circuit Court. The Japanese was charged with assault and battery with a weapon imminently dangerous to life.

J. W. Cathcart, Deputy Attorney, assisted by Andrews, Peters and Andrade prosecuted the case, and F. M. Brooks appeared for the defendant.

The jurors were as follows: Joseph Lightfoot, Thos R. Mossman, Fred B. Damon, Isaac Adams, Chas. Bon, Fred W. Weed, Albert Trask, Arthur Coyne, Milus W. Parkhurst, James J. McDonald, Joseph H. Lichtig and Fred S. Lyman, Jr.

After being out a half hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

COURT NOTES.

The defendant in the case of Honolulu Stock-yards Company, Limited, vs. W. C. Achi has filed a demurrer, through his attorneys, Achi, Johnson and D. H. Kauhalelo, to plaintiff's complaint on the ground that said complaint was not accompanied with a bill of particulars according to the rules of court in such cases made and provided.

In the action for damages brought by David Kaolepono vs. K. L. Kale, the defendant, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters and Andrade, yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's complaint, denying each and every allegation contained in such complaint and demanding dismissal with costs.

SUMMONS RETURNED.

Return of summons was yesterday made as follows:

In the case of Joseph B. Atherton vs. Wahiawa Sugar Company, showing service upon the defendant through his president, D. A. Nichols.

In re Honolulu Stock-yards Company, Limited, vs. W. C. Achi, showing service upon the defendant.

In the case of the Territory vs. Ota-kichi, wherein subpoenas were issued for Yaas, Murato and Nishimura, showing service upon Yaas and Murato, and that due and diligent search resulted in failure to find Nishimura.

In re Lai Young vs. Sophia Kohuole Wiley et al., showing service upon the defendants Sophia Kohuole Wiley and Chun Kim Tong.

In the case of L. A. Pau vs. Wong Kwei and Wong Hong Yuen, showing service upon defendants Wong Kwei and Wong Hong Yuen.

PROBATE.

Enoch Johnson, administrator for the estate of S. Kalakaua, deceased, yesterday filed an inventory of said estate, showing an entry of money received from J. A. Magoon, the amount being \$245.50, less a deduction of \$32, paid to said administrator by the order of the deceased, and not entered in the pass book of the deceased.

The final accounts of Lawrence H. Dee, as administrator in the estate of J. C. Rierdon, together with petition for allowance, final distribution and discharge, were filed yesterday, the administrator charging himself with \$2,223.80 and asking to be allowed \$1,327.75, leaving a balance to the credit of the estate of \$388.65.

An order of court was issued appointing Friday, May 11, at 10 o'clock a.m., as the time for the hearing of such petition and accounts.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Henry Mose Kaniho, a native of Hawaii, aged 35 years, yesterday filed a petition in the First Circuit Court praying for an examination upon his qualifications to practice law, and if found qualified that he may be licensed to practice law in the District Courts of the Territory, and before the Circuit Judges at chambers on appeal.

Robert Puuki, a native of Hawaii aged 33, filed a like petition.

Both were examined and admitted, and upon taking the oath licenses were issued to them.

Both Kaniho and Puuki are members of the Legislature, the former having acquired considerable fame as a contrary voter upon every motion and measure before the House.

PODMORE EXCUSED FROM GRAND JURY.

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OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

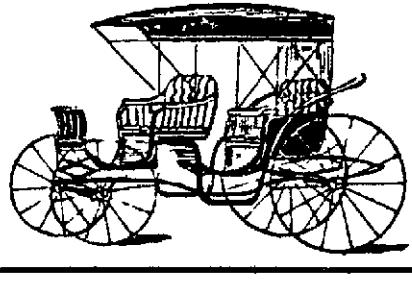
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Wagons, Buggies,
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OUR ILLUSTRATED
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PRICES.**



Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Stearmers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

CHINA	APRIL 24	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19
DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU .	

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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PER MONTH, FOREIGN	.75
PER YEAR	6.00
PER YEAR FOREIGN	6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : : : APRIL 19

The taxpayers would like to get a glimpse of the translation bills of the Legislature.

If the planters will bring some negroes to Hawaii, all right. But heretofore they have been importing negroes.

It was better to spend the public money on the plague than to leave it for this Legislature to fool away.

Home Rulers would not object to swallowing the Republican party but they do not take to the idea of letting a small faction of the Republican party swallow them.

Fears of an outbreak of war in the Orient will be quieted by Minister Conger's statement, made last night to the Advertiser, that Russia and Japan have reached a better understanding. Few people know the politics of the Far East better than Minister Conger, and his assurance of probable peace carries conviction.

The spirit of nihilism in Russia and of socialism in Germany makes war not unlikely as a means of composing local differences. If the Czar can get up a big fight, nihilism will be likely to subside in the meantime. Germany, for the same reason, needs a foreign war, the attitude of the populace being now distinctly hostile to the Government.

It was a frightful thing when Secretary Cooper tried to "invade" the House and various Home Rulers hurried to point out that the Executive and Legislative branches must be kept separate. Now these same critics propose to invade the Executive Chamber and usurp the right of the Governor to make nominations. Watch and see how they fare.

There seems to be a reasonable prospect of early if not permanent peace in the Philippines. Many rebels are surrendering and Aguinaldo is said to have signed a peace proclamation. From now on if civil affairs are managed with discretion there may be a steady recession of military and naval expenses and corresponding growth of respect among the islands for American citizenship.

The suggestion of this journal that a lecturer on Hawaii, fitted out with lantern slides and a civilized exhibit, should be sent to Buffalo, is likely to be taken up. There is a prospect that Daniel Logan may go on such a mission. He has already done similar work and done it well, hence a very general hope that he will be given a chance at Buffalo to counteract the Midway misrepresentations there.

The vaccination statistics and arguments adduced by the doctors made an impressive array of testimony and ought to be enough to convince even this Legislature, that compulsory vaccination is a wise policy for Hawaii. The argument that personal liberty is invaded by the process amounts to very little. No one has a right to such liberty when it impels danger to the life of his neighbor. All quarantines restrict personal initiative, all sanitary laws must, in some degree do so. A state must proceed along the lines of the greatest good to the greatest number and the general protection of society from harm. In the performance of that duty individual prejudices, likes and dislikes, must be, to a great extent, disregarded.

If war breaks out between Russia and Japan, the latter power will be found in a state of complete readiness. No civilized troops ever moved so rapidly, upon a declaration of war, as did the Japanese in 1894. They had a big army on Korean soil within ten days and that army did not lack for a single thing it needed, including bundles of faggots to use for camp fires in a treeless land. The day hostilities with Russia begin an army will embark upon transports at Ujina, on the inland sea, and within two days—perhaps within twenty-four hours—it will start for Korea convoyed by the most powerful fleet ever seen in Asiatic waters. All the plans for such a coup de main were worked out by the late General Kawakami and the army and navy are but waiting the signal to advance.

DON'T EXTEND IT!

We hope that the Governor will not consent to lengthen the present session of the Legislature. At the end of it sixty days will have been practically lost or thrown away, and there is no assurance that the Legislature would make any better use of thirty days more. The further time would doubtless be used up in the mischievous folly which has characterized the regular session.

It is of course inevitable that we must have an extra session for the passage of revenue and appropriation bills. This will differ from a thirty day extension of the regular session in that no general legislation can be passed. The Solons must confine themselves to the duties prescribed in the call. What they would probably like better is thirty days more of regular "work" and after that an extra session of thirty days, making about four months of salary grabbing. It is for the Governor to checkmate this scheme and compel the Legislature to get down to the real details of public revenue.

The Federal Experiment Station here is about to clear fifty acres of land and try some of its own seeds. The results will be watched with interest by all farmers. The Experiment Station saving them money, time and trouble in finding out what can be raised on this soil to the best advantage.

THE WILCOX MASQUERADE.

After looking over the field and hearing all that was said, Wilcox did not dare make an open alliance with a faction of the local Republican party. The Home Rulers simply would not have it. So with the facile readiness to twist and turn which marks the nature of that shifty demagogue, Wilcox organized a hybrid body called the Independent Home Rule Republican party, with a platform of non-intercourse with the regular Republican organization here. Its avowed object was and is to be a Home Rule party in Hawaii for revenge and a Republican party at Washington for spoils.

In his speech Wilcox made it plain that he cared nothing at all for Republicanism that if the Democracy were in power at Washington he would have advised an alliance with that party. His whole desire was to stand in for the time being with those who had favors to give and to desert them in case of their eviction from power. He did not try to conceal this motive. His sole plea was one of expediency. "Let us call ourselves Republican and McKinley will remove Dole; he will give us Statehood; we shall get appropriations; but we shall not have to abandon any of our cherished principles, but may be as hostile to the white Republicans of Hawaii as we please." That, in a nutshell, is the platform of the Independent Home Rule Republican party and it is about as absurd and futile a platform as was ever built.

The seven Hawaiians at Tuesday night's meeting who did not put faith in Wilcox's pledges were sensible men. They remembered him of old. Time was when Wilcox promised the King autocratic power, began a revolution from a gas tank, failed and then threw the legal responsibility upon the King himself. Again he came out for annexation, pleading with the Hawaiians to come with him and then deserted the cause, using arguments to justify himself which showed that his previous arguments had been false. He promised the ex-Queen and her party restoration by force and merely got himself and them into jail. Last year he promised, if elected to Congress, to get Dole out and great appropriations. Dole is still Governor and the Delegate from Hawaii got no appropriation bills through. Instead he won the contempt of Congress by his treatment of the coinage bill and became a mere nonentity, just as Congressman Hill lately described him. Yet he comes back with more promises, Dole's removal and Statehood being among them. No wonder that discerning Hawaiians, like the seven who voted against his absurd scheme, put no faith in such a man.

Wilcox's new party, with its double-faced platform, will simply make it impossible for him to regain his earlier standing at Washington. It subjects him to ridicule. His naive confession of intended humbug is already enroute to the capital and will not fail of effect. He will return there as a branded tinker and spoil-seeker, no more a Republican now than he was an annexationist in 1893. As for removing Dole he might as well try to remove the territorial capital, and as for Statehood, probably neither he nor any one of his age who heard him speak on Tuesday night will live to see it. It took Utah over forty years to acquire Statehood. New Mexico began seeking it in 1850 and Arizona in 1863 and the boon is yet withheld. Is there a Hawaiian so dense as to imagine that with such a population as we have, and after the representatives of the Wilcox party, in Legislature assembled, have taken so much trouble to prove their childish incapacity, Hawaii will be erected into a State and given, mayhap, a chance to decide Presidential elections? If so he is the veriest dupe of demagogues or of his own imagination.

We set it down here for Hawaiian voters to read a year hence or ten years hence, namely, that the Independent Home Rule Republican party will cut no figure at Washington and will win no trophies; and that the vital positions of Congress towards these islands will be determined by the business interests of the United States and of Hawaii and not by lot of masquerading Royalists who think that the American government can be fooled into taking goat meat because it happens to be labeled lamb. The legislative friends of the Transway company should rise to a question of privilege and denounce the limit made at Nolte's for a statesman's lunch. It appears that the admirers of Mr. Pain have hearty appetites and while in the careless enjoyment of a Nolte bill of fare are tempted to incur epicurean risks. Some of them lately got into the habit of refusing stew or corned beef and calling for ham and eggs, fried steak and other costly tidbits. When Pain's friend Prendergast came to pay the weekly bills he was horror-stricken—the Solons had eaten more than a mule car could earn in one trip and the English bondholders might resent the contrast. Thereupon the rule was made compelling a legislator who expected to have his lunch bills paid to keep his appetite within the strict limit. Such a rule is, of course, a rank insult to a statesman and we are prepared to see some self-respecting publicist rise in the Legislature today and offer a resolution of censure.

On some accounts we are glad that the Home Rulers are making such an exhibition of themselves. There were people here and on the Mainland who honestly believed that a hardship—an undeserved hardship—was done the old Royalist party which these Home Rulers represent, when the forcible change of government was made in 1893. But the past six months must have opened the eyes of every observer as to what Royalist ascendancy meant to good government. With people like those now in the Legislature and at the head of the Home Rule party invested with full administrative responsibility here, the country would have gone to the dogs in a year. Read the slate of the Home Rulers with Wilcox think of a Governor Kataokulani and then see the justification of what was done eight years ago.

The Federal Experiment Station here is about to clear fifty acres of land and try some of its own seeds. The results will be watched with interest by all farmers. The Experiment Station saving them money, time and trouble in finding out what can be raised on this soil to the best advantage.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

Elsewhere Allan Herbert calls attention to the fact that, within four months, a 50-year lease of an immense tract of arable land on Oahu will expire. This land rents for three cents an acre, and during the half century of the leasehold, it has contributed little or nothing to the well-being of Hawaii. Cattle have grazed upon it, eating away a good part of the original forest; but the advantages gained have been chiefly private and in no sense commensurate with the potential value of the tract.

Mr. Herbert estimates the area at about 15,000 acres, nearly half of which he believes should be reforested. The remainder, something less than 8,000 acres, he holds to be the most desirable place for homesteads now or soon to be available. The soil is deep and rich, with water not far from the surface; the railroad passes through it; the sea-bathing is better than that at Waikiki; the scenery is impressive; the climate equable and soothing. What better place for hundreds of thrifty homes like those at Wahiau; a place where small farmers can raise poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables for this growing and eager market; a center of civilization influences; the kind of a place, in short, which represents the basic qualities of American life better than any other.

Very likely the tract will be wanted for a sugar plantation, for cane of extraordinary value grows upon one corner of it, but we submit that this country just now needs the small proprietor far more than it does the big corporation.

We have corporations enough in the domain of agriculture—perhaps a few corporations too many. But the farmer, especially the American farmer, is conspicuously scarce and it is time to give him a chance and an incentive.

Will not the Government open the tract to which Mr. Herbert refers, to the actual homesteader who must be an American citizen, giving him a chance to drive his stake permanently into the soil? It could do nothing, so far as the disposal of land is concerned, of more advantage to the people of Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE AND STATEHOOD.

Representative Emmeluth spoke sensibly when he pointed out to the Home Rule party that Hawaii's claim upon the dignity of Statehood will not rest upon a party name, which may be put on and off as easily as a coat, but upon the capacity for self-government shown by the people who control our legislature.

We do not agree, of course, that there is a prospect of Statehood until the population has quadrupled and changed in its racial character; but if there were such a prospect it is true, as Mr. Emmeluth says, that the present Legislature would wreck it. It will yet appear that the record of the Legislature, particularly as regards the question of passing laws for public revenue, has been a harder blow to the citizenship of Hawaiians than any influence that has been directly brought against it. Every civilized State looks after the question of revenue first. That is the subject which engages the most thoughtful minds and tests the intellectual capacity of law-makers. But in Hawaii the process is reversed. The only things that have interested the Legislature in a session now nearly at an end are vaccination and taxes on female dogs, cinch bills, corrupt franchises and private jobs. Revenue, beyond propositions to waste it, has not been touched, principally. It is said, so that the noble band of legislators may compel an extra session for the sake of the salaries and the little steals. Then the Revenue bills will be reached as an after-consideration.

Is any Hawaiian credulous enough to think that a people that will submit to be represented in a Legislature by such a band of chattering incapables as is the one which is masquerading in the Government buildings, can make a persuasive appeal for Statehood? If the revelations of the census were not enough to kill the project the history of the first Hawaiian Legislature would do so. It would only be necessary to lay before Congress an exact transcript of legislative proceedings—the senseless speeches, the childish bills, the immaterial debates, the dawdling methods, the puerile politics, the half-digested measures, the evidence of utter failure to comprehend the duties of law-making for the common good—only necessary, we say, to acquaint Congress with these things to turn Hawaii's claim of Statehood into a farce or a football.

Yes, Emmeluth is right. It must be deeds not words, achievements not pretense, honesty not humbug, that will induce Congress, in case Statehood is possible at all, to bestow the great prize.

THE INSURANCE TRUST.

We quite agree with Mr. Macfarlane that the insurance companies doing business here, should be brought to the attention of District Attorney Baird and made to toe the anti-trust mark after the fashion of the old plumbing combine. If there ever was a trust—indifferent to public welfare and anxious through a perfect union of interests to make its business pay propterous dividends—it is the insurance trust of Hawaii.

Insurance ought to be one of the cheapest things sold here. We rarely have a fire and for very good reasons. The climate does not permit big fires to be kept up in houses; there are no fires in stores or offices; we do not use grates or furnaces or steam heat electricity, to a great degree supplanting kerosene; gas being a minus quantity there are no gas explosions; thunder showers are few and far between; the water supply is under heavy pressure and the Fire Department is a good one. Residences, houses in the residential districts are likely to be far enough apart to keep one building, if it burns, from setting fire to another. Why, then, should the cost of insurance be so high?

It is merely because the insurance combine wills to have it so; and a combine of that sort is contrary to Federal law.

That being the case ample means of relief are in the hands of United States District Attorney Baird and of the Federal Grand Jury.

SMALL POX
SAFEGUARDSSMALL POX
SAFEGUARDS

Fear that smallpox may gain a foothold in Hawaii by introduction from some of the States now undergoing the ravages of the disease, caused the Board of Health yesterday to take action to prevent its introduction through the medium of the United States' mails. Henceforth all mail matter coming from the United States will undoubtedly go through the fumigating process, and every precaution will be taken to lessen the chances for an epidemic here.

The co-operation of the United States quarantine service and of the postal authorities with the Board of Health is assured, and all that remains now is to adjust the minor details by which the process can be accomplished. The Board of Health believes that the postal authorities will pay for the fumigation and disinfecting of mail matter to a certain limit, beyond which the Board of Health will hold itself in readiness to share the balance of the expense for necessary disinfectants and labor in connection with purifying each piece of mail matter.

President Raymond and Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health, were appointed a committee at yesterday's Board of Health meeting to confer with Postmaster Oat and Dr. Conner, United States' quarantine officer, relative to the mails.

Much of yesterday's discussion at the board was upon the subject of smallpox and the means by which the disease is communicated from one part of the country to another, and the board is now thoroughly aroused over the situation, and evinced a disposition to take drastic measures if necessary, to prevent the pestilence getting a foothold in Honolulu.

At the next meeting of the Board of Health Attorney General E. P. Dole will report upon the power of the board to cause persons landing here from vessels which come from San Francisco to present themselves for daily inspection at the office of a Board of Health physician.

According to a Peking dispatch to the Paris Herald Monsignor Favier is charged with having looted the house of the former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs of money and valuables amounting to £150,000.

The indemnity to be paid by China has been fixed at 700,000 taels, the equivalent of £100,000 sterling, which is to be paid in fifty annual instalments of 14,000 taels, or £2,000 sterling, each.

The repairs at the palace at Hsian are still going on, the troops there are increasing in numbers, and officials who had gone to Peking on family matters, have been ordered to return to Hsian.

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The Russian admiralty has decided on an important reinforcement of the Russian warships on the Pacific station. The two new vessels which have just been built in the Finland dockyards are to be sent to Port Arthur.

One of the officers on board an American warship in Nagasaki was attacked by smallpox on the 23d instant,

and was conveyed to the local infectious disease hospital. The ship is undergoing quarantine outside the harbor.

Four milch cows in dairy at Minami-Enokicho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, were recently attacked by rinderpest.

A further spread of the disease being indicated, the keeper of the dairy decided to destroy the infected animals with the remaining twenty cows. On Monday night all the animals were slaughtered and cremated on Wednesday.

The Hsin Wen Pao relates that north of Chang Sha, the capital of Hunan, a sudden end came to a certain family of farmers. One of them had gone to the mountains to gather fuel, and seeing a lot of toads mistook them for mushrooms. Basketfuls were taken home, and some cooked. Over twenty persons died from the effects.

Not daunted by the experiences of the great makigiri at the foot of Fuji last year, members of the Yamanashi Sporting Club have organized a hunting party on a large scale and carried out a hunt at the eastern foot of Kanganake and Chigatake in Yamanashi prefecture. The hunt commenced at daybreak on the 14th instant, more than two hundred sportsmen taking part in the affair. The prize consisted of a couple of full grown deer. The battue was continued the following day, but no big game was bagged, although three deer made their appearance. Some twenty of the more enthusiastic of the party gave chase to the missing animals, but the result is not yet known.

Despite the strong agitation carried by the judicial officials with reference to an increase of their emoluments, the Diet has at last disapproved the proposal and expunged the item from the budget. A large number of judges and public procurators have in consequence already sent in their resignations. On Sunday morning the sixty-five judges and public procurators of the Tokyo Chiho Ku Baibansho tendered their resignations en masse. The number comprises all the judicial officials of the Tokyo courts with the exception of two judges and one procurator. The example will probably be followed by the judicial officials in other parts of the country where the agitation has been going on.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. George F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market."

For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

CHAMBER

COMING TO HONOLULU

ATHERTON BRINGS SUIT

The Victoria Colonist, of April 2, contains this interesting story:

Around the world from Victoria, British Columbia, in a Siwash war canoe! This is the daring and interesting voyage planned by Frank Saxby, a miner and newspaper man, who is here from Chemainus, and is registered at the Dominion Hotel. The war canoe in which this latter-day Viking and a companion, whose personality was not disclosed, will make the voyage to the countries washed by the seven seas, is on a small island near Kuper Island, where a ship carpenter is making it ready for the long voyage. It will be brought to Victoria when completed, and placed on view here, before the adventurous couple start on their voyage to Hongkong, which point they have mapped out as the first stage in the globe-encompassing trip. It is a typical war canoe of the Indians, one of their travelling canoes, in which many families of West Coast Indians have made their home during its coast voyages before Mr. Saxby secured it at Clayoquot a year ago. It is 37 feet long, or 28 feet over all, from point to point, with a high, nose-like bow and a typical stem of the Indian model. It has a beam of seven feet and a depth of hold of three feet five inches. This strange craft for such a voyage being decked over, a round deck bridging the hold and making a covered home for the voyagers, and three masts are being put in her, on which fore and aft sails will be rigged. She is being fitted with water-tight compartments, after the manner of life-boats, and Mr. Saxby says that it will be absolutely impossible to swamp her when she is ready for sea. Places will also be fitted to carry provisions, and water tanks placed in her to store fresh water for the runs between the various points of call. All will be ready in a month or five weeks, and she will be brought from the island near Chemainus to Victoria and out-dated for her trip.

In the meantime, Mr. Saxby, the projector of this unique trip, which promises to put not only the voyage of the Xora, had it been completed, but also the world-circling passages of Captain Stocum, in the shade, is collecting information here for the purpose of advertising Victoria and the province during his tour of the globe. He will make his start for Hongkong by the southern route, calling at Honolulu and other islands en route, and will advertise this city at all calling places. To this end he hopes to secure assistance from a financial point of view.

Not only will he advertise Victoria on the voyage, but he will collect information, photographs—a complete picture-making apparatus being carried on the canoe—and curios, and will interview the rulers and prominent people of the countries and ports and, in fact, will secure a collection of pictures, and detailed accounts of the places visited, which at the close of the voyage, in London, England, will be woven into a series of lectures. He also intends to supply illustrated articles to newspapers and periodicals, and will publish book, illustrated by photos taken en route.

The detailed route of the most unique voyage of the strikingly unique craft of the native British Columbian has not yet been fully charted out by Mr. Saxby, but this much has been arranged: From Victoria the war canoe is to go to Hongkong, calling at Honolua, Japan, and possibly the Philippines and Guam, en route, and after a short stay there, proceed down the China coast, all heedless of the danger of attacks from pirates, to the Straits Settlements, and after visiting the many points of interest there, she is to go on to the Australian colonies, and then through the warm southern seas to the westcoast of South America, and around the Horn, and thence across to Africa, down to Cape Colony, and up the African coast, which will see for the first time a Siwash war in the rough is the projected voyage northward to London, England. This in the rough is the projected voyage but in its details it will be much more interesting.

The First Stage "Uncle Tom"

The stage version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was made by George C. Howard, with more or less help from actors employed by him in the Museum Theater at Troy, N. Y. That was almost fifty years ago, in the height of the slavery discussion which the novel had aroused. It has been said that Mr. Howard paid only \$150 for all the work not done by himself. He enacted St. Clair, the planter, while his wife was the Topsy and his daughter the Eva. The play was a popular success at Troy at once, and was soon brought to New York. The assertion has been made that no week day has passed since then without a performance of it somewhere, and several companies are usually out with it on tours. Mrs. Howard's mischievous negress and Miss Howard's angelic child earned a considerable fortune. But Harriet Beecher Stowe never received a cent from the drama, and refused until many years had elapsed to see it enacted.

The "allowance" that Britain's new ruler may draw from the royal treasury is a question that now confronts Parliament. The Kaiser of Germany receives \$3,000,000, not to mention his vast revenues from the private property of the reigning house of Hohenlohe. Francis Joseph receives \$2,000,000 from the Austrian treasury, and as much more from that of Hungary. Young King Alfonso, of Spain, has a still list of \$1,500,000. The Czar draws \$4,000,000 from the Russian treasury, and his revenues from the private domains of the crown are something enormous. King Victor Emmanuel receives \$8,000,000 from the State, and like most of the other rulers, is expected to spend fully that amount in maintaining the pomp of royalty. The President of the French republic receives \$250,000 in salary and allowances, or five times as much as the President of the United States. The other rulers of Europe draw lesser sums from their public treasuries, but their expenses are correspondingly smaller. The smallest salary drawn by the head of any European State is that of the President of the Swiss republic, whose term is one year, and whose compensation is \$3,000.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Scottish strikes are ended. Lord Salisbury is now in France. The strike in Manchester is at an end. Mrs. John A. Logan is seriously ill at Washington.

New cases of plague are daily developing in Cape Town.

Seven hundred tons of alcohol were burned at a fire in Peru.

Six-penny reprints of the works of prominent authors are having a big sale in London.

The Pretoria correspondents say that the Boers must be crushed as they will never surrender.

It is feared that there will be great floods from the swollen Merrimac river in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Powell Webster, an American singer in Germany, is being scathingly criticized in Berlin.

A west-bound Limited was ditched and wrecked April 8 near Wells, Nevada. Two firemen were killed.

Over \$60,000 worth of lots have been sold at College Hill since the auction sale of March 2d.

Iowa Republicans are awaiting the return of Minister Conger from China, who has been offered the nomination for Governor, but who has not yet accepted. Official notice has been received in London that claims for indemnity against China must be filed with the British Minister at Peking before May 1st.

Three hundred squaws were distributed by a Cheyenne chief in Oklahoma recently after a sacrificial dance.

Mrs. Botkin, the murderess, has been confronted with her alleged double. There is a very slight resemblance.

It is said that Japanese shipping companies have been instructed to hold their vessels in readiness for transport service.

The robber who stole the Gainsborough painting recently found has been identified and is well known to the New York police.

The Kaiser has warned his troops against listening to the voice of temptation and threatened woes to any unfaithful soldier.

An attempt was made to wreck a west-bound train in Idaho last week, ties being piled across the track. An hour's delay resulted.

According to reports from St. Petersburg, import duties at Vladivostok have been raised on all American iron, steel and machinery.

China has agreed to the list of punishments and now the question of Legion guards is proving a stumbling block to the Ministers.

A dispatch has been received at Washington from the American Legation at Peking which infers that diplomatic relations have been broken off between Russia and China.

The Archibishop of the Catholic Church at Montreal has issued an edict declaring marriage between Catholics and non-Catholics null and void and making excommunication the penalty.

The value of the military cyclists was recently tested in London with favorable results except that success is dependent upon the weather.

Insurgent officers and men are coming in from the mountains and surrendering themselves and their rifles to the Americans in the Philippines.

A running battle between bank robbers and pursuing citizens took place at Frankfort, Ind., last week. One robber and a pursuer were killed.

It is reported that a hard fight has taken place between the Siberian rifle regiments and several thousand Chinese with heavy loss to the Chinese.

The handling of the orange crop as to freight matters has been much improved as a result of the complaints of Southern California orchardists.

Americans intending to visit Europe have been warned to beware of brigands in Naples, as Americans are the particular prey of lawless Neapolitans.

A Nebraska school teacher saved her mule and the school house in a flood by harnessing a horse to the building, the strength of the horse holding the house.

The Philippine Commission has prepared recommendations as to the form of general civil governments to be established temporarily for the Philippines July 1.

The panic which resulted from an earthquake at the banquet recently given by the Turkish Sultan was quieted by a singer who chanted a prayer from the Koran.

The Kaiser is suffering from cerebral trouble and has been making wild speeches against supposed enemies. His friends are urging a sea trip until the effect has blown over.

Under date of April 6 it is stated that Russia has declared that the treaty will not be passed and that her agreements with her allies will be observed. Japan is said to be busy with warlike preparations, and there is great activity in navy and military circles.

The naval ship Supply, now at the New York Navy Yard, is to be overhauled and refitted as a station ship for the island of Guam. She will take the place of the collier Brutus which is now on her way to the United States to be laid up for repairs.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

This Legislature has done much to to American opinion about the capacity of the Hawaiians for self-government, as is shown in the following article from the Outlook:

The results of even quasi-independence coupled with universal suffrage in a community for whose well-being the United States is responsible, as they are shown in Hawaii, are not such as to commend this method to those who judge political principles by their actual results in practical operation.

The Hawaian Legislature elected under American sovereignty is largely composed of men who bitterly opposed the union of Hawaii with the United States, and who have elected as a delegate to the United States one who has been persistently opposed, and apparently still is, opposed, not only to its sovereignty, but to any organic relationship between the United States and Hawaii. Some of the members of the native Legislature are, or have been, avowed advocates of the reinstating of Queen Liliuokalani. Some of the legislators do not speak English. The federal law requiring the proceedings of the Legislature to be transacted in English has been, so far as they are concerned ignored, and the presence of a representative of the federal government, whose office it was to report the proceedings of the Legislature to the President, has been resented, and he has been turned out of the House by the sergeant at arms. According to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, the Legislature is ready to put straightway upon trial a number of radical experiments which in most countries have not yet passed the stage of public discussion, such as the single tax, proportional representation, and the government liquor dispensary system. It is also said to be preparing to vote an award of \$250,000 to the Queen for what reasons other than those of sentiment no one does not know. It is too early yet to predict with confidence what the results will be in Hawaii, but the present indications are at least a temporary rule of ignorance, incompetence, and corruption under the leadership of demagogues, which, although it may initiate some useful experiments, will probably rival, if it does not eclipse, the temporary carpetbag rule in the Southern States. We hope that these apprehensions, apparently entertained by the well informed, may be proved by events to be at least not wholly justified, but they should be sufficient to put us on guard in dealing with other dependences for whose government we are responsible.

THE COUNTY BILL.

The House committee having the County bill in charge had an evening session. The committee went rapidly through the bill, making several important amendments, chiefly relating to typographical errors. A section providing for the erection of a court room jail and offices for the Sheriff and other officers of any county not having a court house or jail, caused much amusement by its ambiguous wording.

Suggestions as to the comfort of the officers, mosquito netting for instance were offered and the section was finally amended. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms having to go into the highways and byways finally bringing back Gilfillan, Robertson, Monsarrat and Kumalae who made their entrance amid cheers. After reaching well down into the last chapter, the House committee was found to have melted away until no quorum remained. An adjournment was then carried. The sections on feed still remain for discussion.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy.

It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, ACCOMPANIED BY AFFIDAVITS AND THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE, HAVE BEEN FILED WITH THE TREASURER, BY THE PARTIES TO THE CORPORATION OF THE WAIPIO LIMA-LAU LIMITED, INCORPORATING FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS AS A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, THE PURPOSE BEING TO ACQUIRE LANDS, RAISE TAPIO, RICE AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AND TO PREPARE THEM INTO ARTICLES OF TRADE. THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK IS \$100,000 AND ANTOINE FERNANDEZ IS PRESIDENT, WM. N. PURDY, VICE PRESIDENT, CHARLES WILLIAMS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, AND HENRY HALL, AUDITOR.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY AND TERM DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES AND CONDITIONS PRINTED IN THESE BOOKS, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD OR APPLICATION.

JUDD BUILDING, PORT STREET.

THE YOUTH CAME BACK

A fourteen-year-old boy named William Forrest kept the town interested yesterday.

Bright and early in the morning Willie's father paid a visit to Marshal Ray, and besought his assistance in finding his boy, who, he said, was lost. The marshal referred him to United States Attorney Baird, who passed the matter on to Attorney General Dole.

The boy's father said that his son had last been seen on Tuesday evening cruising about the channel in a small boat. He feared that the lad had been blown out to sea.

Willie had shipped a day or so ago as a cabin boy on the W. H. Dimond.

Various stories were current accounting for the boy's disappearance. A number of natives stated that they had seen a small boat carrying a sail made out of sacking, at the entrance of the harbor about sunset on Tuesday evening. Another story was that the youngster had taken a boat from the Dimond and rowed over to a sloop lying off the leper wharf, at Kakao. He is then said to have boarded the sloop and cast the boat adrift. The sloop with the boy in it was last seen at the mouth of the channel, headed seawards.

The tug Eleu was sent out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to search for the supposed castaway, and did not return until 9 o'clock last night. The Iroquois coaled and got up steam yesterday afternoon, and was placed under orders to continue the search at daylight this morning.

While all these elaborate preparations for a rescue were going on Willie was in town and blissfully ignorant of the stir that he was making.

The lad had, for several weeks past, worked for the People's Ice Company in the capacity of delivery boy. Last Sunday he told J. A. Treeste, one of the company's drivers, that he was going to San Francisco on the barken W. H. Dimond, as cabin boy. He did not put in an appearance on Monday or Tuesday morning, but yesterday morning he walked up to Treeste and asked to be put to work again.

He said that he had fled from the Dimond because he was scared of the cook. Treeste told him to go to work today. He says that the boy's clothes were wet when he came up and spoke to him.

Willie Forrest, on being interviewed last night, said:

"I ran away from the ship because the cook was no good. Last night I thought I would go for a row, so about 5 o'clock I borrowed Billy Mason's boat, which was anchored near the Quarantine wharf, and rowed to the mouth of the channel.

"When I tried to get back I couldn't, for the tide was so strong and the wind blew me out. I went about a mile from the harbor and tried to row back, but it was so rough and cold that it took me all night to get back. I came in this morning about 4 o'clock and anchored the boat where I took it from. Then I went home. I didn't see my father, and didn't know that anyone was looking for me."

The boy was taken to the police station last night and held for investigation. He is well known among the newsboy fraternity, and has figured in Judge Wilcox's court for disobedience to parents.

The Eleu went forty miles out, and followed the wind. The crew forgot to provision the craft, and on returning a raid was made upon the pantry of the Andrew Welch.

The prolonged absence of the Eleu caused much discussion along the waterfront. The general opinion was that the bottom had dropped out of her.

THE COUNTY BILL.

The House committee having the County bill in charge had an evening session. The committee went rapidly through the bill, making several important amendments, chiefly relating to typographical errors. A section providing for the erection of a court room jail and offices for the Sheriff and other officers of any county not having a court house or jail, caused much amusement by its ambiguous wording.

Suggestions as to the comfort of the officers, mosquito netting for instance were offered and the section was finally amended. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms having to go into the highways and byways finally bringing back Gilfillan, Robertson, Monsarrat and Kumalae who made their entrance amid cheers. After reaching well down into the last chapter, the House committee was found to have melted away until no quorum remained. An adjournment was then carried. The sections on feed still remain for discussion.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy.

It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(Wednesday Advertiser.)

THIS morning session of the Senate yesterday was unprofitable to all present and especially to the numerous visitors in the lobby who were awaiting action on the Dispensary bill. It was rumored early in the morning that Colonel Mazuma had been seen on the veranda and several Senators, including Mr. White, soon vacated their seats to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the illusive, but ubiquitous colonel. The belief that his presence could be traced by a veritable metallic clinking was said to have been thoroughly tested.

Interest, however, was not allowed to flag and at the afternoon session when the long-awaited Dispensary bill was called up the lobby was crowded and many temperance people were present during the sitting. Close attention was paid by all present throughout this long discussion which was carried on by Senators Brown, Carter and Baldwin against the bill and by Senators White, Russell and Kalauokalani for it. Mr. Kalauokalani spoke well and ably for the measure and toward the close passionately and earnestly. At half past four o'clock the Senate adjourned until 9:30 this morning when the discussion will be finished.

At the close of yesterday's session it was the general opinion that the fate of the bill was sealed and that it will not pass second reading. Some of the Senators who had been counted for the measure had evidently gone over to the enemy and it is not believed that the backers of the measure will be now able to bring the deserters back. Even Senator Russel did not display the warmth that was expected from him in support of the bill.

After the reading of the minutes, which occupied three-quarters of an hour, the Clerk of the Senate read a communication from the House announcing the passage of House bill 82, relating to the printing of bills in book forms, which was read a first time and placed on the order of the day for next Thursday.

Mr. Kalauokalani reported Senate bill 84 and Act 60, to incorporate Honolulu, as printed and ready for distribution.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Kaho presented a petition from North Kohala, signed by thirty parents of pupils living at Honolua, Puakea and Kakoiki, praying that Mrs. Lewis of Kawaiahae be appointed teacher. Referred to Education Committee.

House bill 59 passed second reading by title and was referred to Committee on Lands.

House bill 19 relating to the sale of alcohol, was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Intoxicants.

Senate bill 67 was read a second time by title and consideration was deferred until the Appropriation bill had been taken up.

Senate bill 77 amending Act 34, relating to the Adulteration of Food and Drugs, which was set for Tuesday, was taken up and the proposed amendments were read.

Mr. Baldwin wished to know the reasons of the committee for making these amendments.

In the absence of Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Brown explained that it was simply re-enacting the old bill with the necessary amendments to make its action more effective.

Mr. Achi thought the bill was a little mixed as printed and he moved that it go to a special committee of which Mr. C. Brown should be chairman.

The President appointed C. Brown (chairman), Achi and Kalauokalani.

Senate bills 44 and 45 came up for consideration and the committee reports were read. The bills relate to the law of limitations.

Mr. Brown moved that the minority report be adopted and spoke in favor thereof for over ten minutes.

Mr. Carter, who seconded the motion, said that if the bill recommended by the majority report was passed a cart and horse could be driven through it as soon as it reached the courts. The object of the majority bill was to aid certain new plantations in securing lands under favorable circumstances and at an increased valuation. Without the passage of the bill these lands would be lost to the plantations.

The previous question was called for and the majority report was adopted on motion of Mr. Kalauokalani.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Communications were received from the House concurring in the amendments to bill 42 and refusing to concur with Joint Resolution No. 2 declaring May 1st a school holiday.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. C. Brown gave notice of a bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for Hawaii in the mainland states and foreign countries.

Mr. Kanuha gave notice of a bill relating to the Importation of Animals.

Mr. White gave notice of an act to amend Act 25, Law of 1898, relating to tires and wheels. The bill was read by title and referred to the printing committee. Mr. White also gave notice of an act to quarantine animals as an act to Incorporate the Hawaiian Telephone Co., Ltd. Both bills were read by title and referred.

Under the order of the day Senate bills 72 and 27, relating to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in the Territory of Hawaii, were taken up and the committee reports were read.

Mr. Carter said the question of merchandise license was an important one. Hitherto much revenue had come from this source, he did not believe raising revenue by this method. Licenses should be as low as possible. At present the revenues of the Government were greatly reduced and the country could not stand further reductions. It was for this reason he had introduced bill 27 which he proceeded to explain. He further explained how certain revenues had been done away with. In the mean time the small merchants and others will pay about \$20,000 for licenses. Bill 72 makes the small merchant pay just as much for a

license as the merchant who does many thousands of dollars of business per month. This was a gross injustice to the small dealer. Under no circumstances should the Senate pass so unjust a bill. The revenue of the country must be increased and the present law would bring in about \$200,000. If the poor men are made to pay licenses for boats, barks, and other small industries why not make the big dealer pay also? Why not have a merchandise license? Bill 27 was for licenses based on all gross sales and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Baldwin said that although an interested person he was in favor of a merchandise license and would favor bill 27.

Mr. C. Brown hoped bill 27 would be killed and that bill 72 would pass. Previous to annexation goods manufactured here required no license for sale, while goods which were imported, through agents or otherwise, had to pay a \$500 license before sale even though only sold by sample. This law was passed to protect Hawaiian merchants against drummers and sales by samples. The home merchants were subject to rent, clerk hire, etc., and this law was passed to even matters. After annexation a test case in the courts declared that the license could not be collected. The Organic Act repealed the commercial travelers' act in direct terms because it was contrary to the Interstate commerce act. This was a brief resume to the present. Bill 27 merely leave out word "imported," otherwise it was the same as the old law. Under United States law we cannot further protect our merchants, by such a provision, as no state can discriminate against another state or Territory.

Mr. Kanuha said Mr. Brown's time had expired.

Mr. Brown claimed ten minutes more as he had two speeches and proceeding explained the working and effect of the Interstate law on the territorial license law; he also went into details of the bills before the Senate.

Mr. Kanuha again said that Mr. Brown's time had expired and urged that the gentleman had not yet come to the point under discussion and Mr. Brown took his seat.

Mr. Carter admitted the bill produced some hardships, but urged that we must put our hands in our pockets until the laws readjusted the revenues. He did not believe the drummer could be kept out. If bill 27 was not passed, we would have to put a two per cent. tax on property.

Mr. Kanuha said the county would be left with only \$20,000 in revenue and this amount would devolve upon the small merchant, while bill 27 would put \$20,000 into the treasury. He called for the previous question.

At this point a wordy discussion took place, in which Mr. White led, causing some merriment. He believed that bill 72 would benefit the whole country and any Senator present would soon have to admit this, if the bill passed.

The previous question was put and bill 72 was lost on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin bill 27 passed as amended and was ordered typewritten.

Senate bill 42, known as the Dispensary bill was then taken up and Mr. C. Brown moved the following resolution:

Whereas, Senate Bill 42, otherwise known as the Dispensary Act, has been made the order of the day for consideration at this day's session of the Senate; and whereas, the proposed measure is radical in the extreme, and will if passed require a large amount of money to carry out, among other things, the measures proposed by said Act, and;

Whereas, at the last general election no mention was made in the platforms of any of the political parties to the electors of this Territory, or any measures regulating the traffic of liquor, nor upon any temperance measures, nor upon any measure of like nature, and

Whereas, in matters of this importance it is to the interest of all persons that the opinion of the electors of the whole Territory should be expressed, and their wishes and desires known through the ballot box, and

Whereas, the question raised by said Act, and also such other questions incidental and pertinent to this measure, having never been submitted nor passed upon by either political party of the Territory, and the opinion of a majority of all the voters of the Territory being an unknown quantity thereto,

Now, therefore be it resolved, that Senate Bill 42, otherwise known as the Dispensary Act, be laid on the table, and that no further action be taken on the matter until such time as the electors of this Territory have had a chance of expressing their opinion at the next general election.

Mr. Brown went over and emphasized the various points of the resolution and closed by saying that if it was a temperance act it would sharply raise pan-democracy where they're received support. (The announcement was here made that Acts 3 and 4 had been signed by the Governor.)

Mr. Russel spoke briefly on the bill urging its passage and concluded by saying that all the points made in the resolution and by Mr. Brown were old and had already been answered no repetition was needed at this time.

Mr. Baldwin said in part.

The Republican party in the Legislature has not decided to make the Dispensary Act a party vote, either for or against—each one can vote as he chooses.

As a temperance man I am fully in accord with the dispensary idea, which is supposed to be a temperance measure but I have read it very carefully the bill now before us and fail to see that it is a temperance measure.

The father of the bill and also the introducer, admit it is not a temperance measure. One of the principal motives for introducing the bill seems to be to turn the government over to the Supreme Court in the interests of the people. The resolution was worded as follows:

Whereas, the Governor has admitted to a committee of this House that the trip of J. F. Brown Commissioner of Public Lands to Washington D. C., was authorized and directed by him, and that among other things, the said J. F. Brown was instructed by the Governor to advocate the repeal or modification of that clause in section 55 of the Organic Act which reads as follows: "That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired and held by such corporation or association, contrary herein shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

And whereas, E. P. Cole, attorney general of the Territory of Hawaii, has recently rendered an opinion that leases of public lands by corporations in excess of one thousand acres or in addition to the land held in fee by such corporation, is not prohibited by the above mentioned clause, and

In my opinion the bill needs re-construction, and a great many amendments, before I could give it my support. But even if this bill had no objectionable features in it, and was a good

temperance measure, I should want to feel sure that the majority of voters in the country were in favor of it before I voted for it. A radical measure of this sort must have the approval of a majority of the voters, or the act will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature. It is useless for us to pass laws that the people must be good or temperate, if such laws have not the support and backing of the people.

We have lots of good laws on our statutes on moral questions that are dead letters, or are imperfectly carried out.

Reformation of the people must be brought about in the homes of the people, in the schools, and in the church. Raise up a generation that are in favor of temperance, then temperance laws will be a success.

I wrote the greater portion of my constituents for their opinion of this bill, sending them copies of the same. Meetings were held in most of the districts of Maui, a vote taken and the result sent me. Most of the districts were opposed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. President, the bill in its present form is very objectionable to me, and for one, I would like to know more about dispensary acts in other countries, before I would undertake to amend it. I therefore favor referring it to a committee to report at the next session of the Legislature on this act and the liquor question generally. In the meantime the people could at instruct their representatives on the subject.

F. W. BECKLEY,
Representative Third District.

The resolution was referred to the public lands committee.

Robertson introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Accounts to report to the House all warrants drawn against the appropriation for House expenses, stating for whom and for what purpose each warrant was drawn. There was a strong disposition evinced by the Home Rulers to quash the resolution, but the same was finally carried.

Kellikoa attempted to rule out the minutes of all the proceedings that came up on Monday afternoon after Akina left the chair. The minutes were sustained.

Makekau brought in a concurrent resolution adopting rules for joint sessions which was passed without the formality of reading them.

C. L. Crabb's joint resolution to declare May Day a school holiday throughout the Territory was rejected.

House bill 41, relating to the naming of streets in Honolulu was reported as passing its third reading.

Senate bill 26, relative to the exemption of personal property from taxation, came up once more for its third reading. A vigorous effort to railroad this measure has been made on several occasions by the Home Rulers, but until yesterday they have been unable to obtain a majority.

According to the clerk of the House, yesterday was the forty-fifth day of the session, but Robertson, by diligent research in almanacs, announced it the forty-eighth and introduced a resolution to amend the calendar to that effect. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Last Saturday is evidently accounted a holiday by the House officers.

The afternoon session was in the main occupied with the county bill, the House forming itself into a committee of the whole with Dickey in the chair.

Formalities were declared dispensed with and coats came off and cigars were lit in rapid succession. Prendergast protested twice against the smoking and called for a rising vote.

He was outvoted, however, and the House settled down to the indulgence of Akiina, producing a diminutive dudie and enjoying a quiet pipe during the proceedings.

Everybody seemed to feel happy and railroad section after section of the bill along, without waiting for interpretations, the Hawaiians waiving their rights in the matter.

It was a temperance measure. The people would be benefited by this act inasmuch as they can sell their products under the law at a profit to the Government. He did not believe the people would object and he should support the bill. If money was to be made of more importance than the health and welfare of the Hawaiians, then let the bill be killed (applause). The present system is killing the Hawaiians off; they were rapidly dying out; the responsibility rested with the Senators whether they were to continue dying by poison-laden liquors. He hoped at least that the bill would not be killed, but would be allowed to pass second reading. He believed that he was right in supporting the bill and he asked all to assist him. He moved that the Senate adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock when the discussion could be finished. So ordered.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Forty-fifth Day — Ninety-three bills introduced; twelve submitted for Governor's signature.

The opening business of yesterday's session put a damper on the native side of the House. This was the Governor's message vetoing the dog tax bill. The purpose of the message seemed to surprise the House and it is likely that some attempts will be made to override the veto.

Kanaho's motion that the message be tabled until the "father and mother" of the bill could be present was carried.

In response to the House's enquiry into the state of the Quarantine wharf, in the cost of which the Chamber of Commerce is seeking reimbursement, the Superintendent of Public Works stated by letter that the work had been originally approved by the Government, but that shifting sands had necessitated more being done.

Representative Beckley introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the United States Attorney General to commence suits in the United States Courts for the recovery of all public lands in Hawaii illegally disposed of, appealing upon recently the said suits to the Supreme Court in the interests of the people. The resolution was worded as follows:

Gillilan raised the County Attorney's bond from \$100 to \$500 and the time allowed the same official for accounting to the Treasurer for monies received was reduced from ten to five days.

With the exception of two sections deferred until the next meeting, the county bill has now been remodeled down to the eighth chapter, which relates to the Sheriff. The larger half of the measure is yet to be read and its adoption is decidedly doubtful in view of the short time left for business.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee on the Diamond Head road, which resolved that the Attorney General proceed against Superintendent McCanles for the excess \$123, paid to the contractor for the making of a ditch, not included in the original contract, and for which no bids had been asked was deferred.

This matter came up on Monday and was ordered printed in Hawaiian. The copy, however, has not yet arrived.

Prendergast, who had asked for leave of absence earlier in the afternoon, reappeared with a motion to reconsider the selection of Gillilan's bill, presumably the \$100 present to Delegate Wilson.

Gillilan apparently did not hear the motion, while the rest of the House seemed equally deaf or else indifferent.

Whereas there is an evident desire on the part of public officials of this Territory to remove all obstacles and

allow corporations to increase their, already too large holdings and thereby monopolize all the agricultural lands to the great loss and detriment of the citizens of this Territory.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That we, the representatives of the people in the Legislature assembled do firmly and solemnly protest against the repeal of said clause in the Organic Act, and most respectfully ask that the Attorney General of the United States be directed by the President to commence suits in the United States courts for the recovery of all public lands in Hawaii illegally and unlawfully disposed of, and if necessary, that said suits be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States in the interest of the people and for protection against the inordinate greed of corporations in trying to control, practically, all the public lands in this Territory.

House bill 44, providing for the conservancy of music in like, passed first reading.

House bill 42, relating to the numbering of houses in Honolulu, passed with amendments.

House bill 44, relating to the establishment of school libraries, amended by striking out the appropriation clause. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Resolution asking for an account of all warrants drawn for House expenses adopted.

Beckley's concurrent resolution regarding public lands. Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Senate resolution to make May Day a public school holiday. Rejected.

Robertson's resolution asking from the Committee on Accounts complete lists of all expenditures up to date. Carried.

Resolution by Robertson to correct the calendar, making yesterday the forty-eighth day instead of the forty-ninth day. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Public Lands report on House bill 54, which prohibits the construction of roads on private lands without the permission of property owners, advising that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Tabled.

Senate bill 26, relating to the exemption of certain personal property from taxes. Passed 16-11.

Motion of Committee on Diamond Head road

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Interest centered yesterday in the Senate upon the action of that body on the Governor's veto to come up at the afternoon session. From start to finish there was much talk and little was done. The Independent leaders made a strong fight to pass the anti-vaccination bill over the veto, but failed to win the necessary Republican votes to give a two-thirds majority, the vote at the close being a strict party one of 9 to 6.

The veto on the "dog tax bill" was not seriously considered, it being thought that the measure had been already killed by failure to pass the bill over the veto in the House, and it was not learned, until after the vote in the Senate of 11 to 4 in favor of the bill, that the matter had been reconsidered in the House and the bill passed there over the veto also.

There was considerable speculation yesterday as to the action of the Senate on the Governor's appointments, which came up today; but nothing definite could be learned beyond the "repeated assurance" that the appointments of E. P. Dole and A. M. Brown would be confirmed.

At the opening of the Senate the clerk read the following communications from the House:

1. That the House declined to concur in the Senate amendments to House bill No. 44 and on motion of Mr. Brown the Public Health and Education Committee was made a conference committee to confer thereon with a similar committee from the House.

2. That the House had been unable to secure the two-thirds vote to pass the "dog tax bill" over the Governor's veto.

3. That House bill No. 72 had passed third reading on the 17th of April. The bill passed first reading and was set for second reading on next Monday.

4. That House bill No. 74 had passed third reading. The bill was read by title and second reading was set for next Monday.

5. That House bill No. 93 had passed third reading. Set for second reading on next Monday.

Under reports of Standing Committees Mr. Kalauokalani reported that the following Acts had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature:

1. An Act providing for names of streets, roads and lanes in the district of Honolulu.

2. An Act providing for the numbering of buildings in the district of Honolulu.

3. An Act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature or description; and repealing an Act entitled, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of rents."

4. An Act relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Baldwin presented from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred a petition from North Kohala for the establishment of a school in that district, as follows:

"Your committee on education and health, to whom was referred a petition from sixty-one citizens of the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, have to report that we have had the same under consideration. The petition requests:

"1. That a school be established in North Kohala for the children from Kaipuhua, Puuhue, Kehena, Kahuna and Keanaehauju.

"2. That a school be established in North Kohala and Haena.

"Your committee interviewed the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to the matter, who wrote Dr. B. D. Bond, school agent at Kohala, for his opinion. For reasons given in Dr. Bond's report on the subject, which we herewith append, we recommend that the petition be laid on the table."

The report of Dr. Bond, referred to in the Committee's report is as follows:

"In reply to yours of April 9, asking information on an enclosed 'Petition' from sixty-one voters of North Kohala, asking that two new schools be established; one for Kaipuhua and neighboring lands, and one for Mahukona, I would say that the department already has a school at Kaipuhua. The two or three children at Haena are provided for at Mahukona, where they attend regularly. The population at Honolopu and vicinity is too small and too uncertain to warrant the maintenance of a school at that point at present. For the accommodation of all the population named the department has had under consideration a central school which would involve Kaipuhua children a two-mile walk; from Mahukona, ditto; for Honolopu, a three-mile walk. This plan has been vigorously protested against by the Mahukona parents."

"In conclusion I want to say that of the whole list of sixty-one names, not one signer lives in the regions petitioned for, or has any immediate interest in either of the schools asked for."

Mr. J. T. Brown said he was strongly opposed to the report of the committee and cited certain alleged abuses at Haena, similar to those complained of in the petition from North Kohala. It was his opinion that something should be done for North Kohala. He believed that the Board of Education was favoring a bad teacher. This was not right.

Mr. Kachi sustained the position of Mr. J. T. Brown and gave in detail several illustrations of the favoritism shown white teachers by the various boards of education in the past.

Mr. Kanuhe said that he did not entirely agree with the two preceding speakers and he thought he had the facts of the case in his hands. The Committee did not think there were sufficient pupils for the school proposed, but if it should turn out otherwise upon investigation, the matter would at once receive attention. If the school agent had not reported the facts as they were, he promised the committee would at once go over the matter to weed out all favoritism. Personally he was willing to assist bad teachers, but he preferred to assist native Hawaiian teachers wherever it lay in his power.

Mr. Baldwin said that the facts as given by the school agent were probably correct. It had been the desire of the Board of Education to establish at least one school in the district; the many, bear, and determine the justice and correctness of the claims, and ren-

impracticable. He pointed out that the school agent said that only one of the petitioners lived in the district and was interested. He did not think any one of same mind would accuse the committee of any favoritism in the matter.

Mr. Achi said there were plenty of children in the district and he could not possibly understand the very queer report of the very queer committee. He did not believe by a jug full that the school agent had made an honest and correct report and he thought the matter should be looked into. One school in the district, as had been suggested, would be an absurdity as the district was very large.

The petition and report were at last laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Mr. White presented the following signed petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the national guard of Hawaii:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii In Congress assembled:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies, that:

1. The existence of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is eminently necessary for the preservation of our homes and the protection of our interests.

2. The country is now flooded with plantation laborers of very questionable characters, who may be invaluable for the promotion of our chief industries, yet their presence in such large numbers in our midst make us feel that our homes, our families, are almost entirely helpless without the presence of adequate military forces stationed in convenient quarters throughout the Islands.

"We therefore do earnestly pray that your honorable bodies pass sufficient appropriations at the present session of the Territorial Legislature for the proper maintenance of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and your petitioners will ever pray."

A communication was received from the House at this point announcing that the anti-vaccination bill had received the necessary two-thirds majority and had been passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Carter presented the majority report from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill No. 83 relating to a license for tailors and dressmakers.

Mr. Russel said that he was opposed to the bill and would vote against the license system on principle. He wished to point out that there were two kinds of taxation, viz., direct and indirect.

At this point the speaker went into a long explanation of the terms "direct" and "indirect," as used by political economists since the days of Adam Smith.

He further explained how the application of economic laws would vary in childhood the native children were not. He cited his own case and thought such facts explained the alleged discriminations complained of. He said there was truth in the charge that leprosy in the past had been caused by vaccination and stated that he believed from one-half to two-thirds of the leprosy in Hawaii was due to vaccination as performed in the old times.

Since then, however, it was important to point out, as Dr. Russel had stated, that the method of vaccination had completely changed. Vaccine virus was now obtained from the scientific farms of Australia and it was now shipped from there all over the world.

By the modern method it was impossible to inoculate anyone with an infectious disease. In a City like Honolulu every child should be vaccinated for smallpox, and he wished to point out that the epidemic of smallpox in 1853 had been imported through a suit of old clothes purchased from a member of the crew of a vessel. The more ignorant natives, the Chinese and the Japanese were, as a rule, opposed to vaccination but in this instance he believed that the ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure and he would therefore support the veto of the Governor.

Mr. Kalauokalani thought that the anti-vaccination bill was a good one. He believed that vaccination should be left to the choice of the people, every freeman should be allowed to do as he wishes. He was in favor of vaccination. Force no man in this matter. Where opinions differ, the majority must rule. The majority of the people want this bill passed.

If the people ask for bread shall we give them a stone if they ask for fish shall we give them a serpent? Let us follow the doctrine of Christ. If the proposed law does not prove a good one it can be repealed at the next session; but do not throttle it now like the Dispensary bill; for the passage of this bill is demanded by the native people.

Mr. Baldwin said he had canvassed Maui during the campaign and had heard nothing of the vaccination question at any of the native meetings and no one on Maui had yet asked the removal of the present vaccination law.

Mr. Carter quoted the "Outlook" on the capability of the Hawaiians for self-government, and in reply to a question by Mr. White admitted that the Outlook was a missionary newspaper.

Dole's report that for the last year the plantations had only paid nine-tenths of one per cent, while every consumer pays a tax of forty per cent to the sugar industry.

Mr. Kanuha said that none of the newspapers could be believed, and that the Congressional Record was the only publication that could be depended upon for the truth about American affairs.

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approved by this chamber, is bounded

as follows:

By the waterfront; thence

along River street to point eighty

feet marks of Beretania street; thence

easterly along a line eighty feet mauka

and parallel with said Beretania street

to a point eighty feet easterly of an

extension of the easterly line of Rich

ards street; thence southerly along a

line eighty feet easterly and parallel

with said Richards street to the water-

front, including all the land now or

hereafter to be reclaimed within said

limit. Very respectfully, your obedient

servant,

A motion to reconsider the amendment was carried.

Mr. Dickey inadvertently called

Gillilan plain master, to which the member objected.

Gillilan then tilted over the rule of sub-

mitting an amendment to writing, Gil-

lian questioning the chair's decision on account of his having been alluded

to without his handle.

Gillilan then asked whether a plat

wanted to know how many plats went

to a lot.

After considerable cross fire contro-

versy of the "joshing" order, the section

was finally amended to read 25

cents a lot for each lot platted.

The sections fixing commissioners'

and appraisers' fees were stricken out.

The section fixing the jurors' fees at

\$2 for each day's attendance, con-

tains no provision for the verdict fee of \$1, now in use, but no amendment

was made on this point.

Prendergast tried to raise the jurors'

fees to \$5, and Representative Gillilan

started to give a realistic description

of the horrors of sitting on a coroner's

jury, but the harrowing tale turned

Chairman Dickey's sensitive stomach,

and the honorable member desisted

remarking that to serve on such a

jury was worth \$5 a day, considering

that one usually lost the contents of

his stomach at every viewing of the

deceased.

Robertson suggested that \$5 was too

much to pay for the loss of a two-

bit meal.

Makekau—"You don't have to touch

the corpse."

Gillilan—"You have to look at it

when it is in an advanced state of

decomposition."

Makekau—"I've seen a body six

days dead. I don't think that \$2 was

too little for me. Why, the fingers

were off the body."

Chairman—"Please don't."

In spite of Makekau's apparent en-

joyment of such scenes the motion was

at first carried, but on a recount

lost, and the fees still stand at \$2.

A motion to raise jurors' mileage fees

to 25 cents, instead of 10 cents, was

lost.

ANOTHER VETO COMES

Russel Dispensary Act is Finally Laid Away in its Wind-ing Sheet.

Every seat was taken when the Senate was called to order yesterday morning and the interest of the session centered in the disposal of the Dispensary bill. The Independents were confident at the opening of the session that they would be able to carry the measure by one vote or at worst hold the bill up on a tie. This belief was strengthened after Mr. Paris had spoken; but it was not until the ayes and noes were called, and the Dispensary bill was killed by a vote of eight to seven, that the Independent were alive to the fact that even Paris' desertion to their ranks had not saved them from defeat.

From all that could be learned from the excited remarks of Senators after the adjournment, a different result was looked for, and that the vote on the Dispensary bill in the Senate will influence further action in that body much more than is at present expected, seems probable.

Next to the Dispensary bill in interest was the passage of the minority report against the change of the judicial seat of Maui from Lahaina to Wailuku. Mr. White, who had saved Lahaina in half-a-dozen fights, again retired with honors.

After the reading of the minutes the clerk read a communication from the House announcing that Bill 36 had passed.

Mr. Kanuha reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommending \$6,000 for the purchase of certain lands. Report adopted.

Mr. Kalauokalani reported from the Committee on Municipal Laws recommending that the provision for a municipal government for Honolulu be laid on the table to be taken up with the County bill. The report was adopted.

Mr. White presented a minority report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 55, "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the judicial department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by the Honorable Senator J. T. Brown; and bill 70 which was declared to be identical therewith, introduced by Mr. Russel, as follows:

Hon S. E. Kaine, President of the Senate:

Your judicial committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill 55, relating to "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the judicial department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by the Honorable Senator J. T. Brown, of the Island of Hawaii, and bill No. 70, relating to the same subject matter as introduced by the Honorable Senator Dr. Russel on April 3, begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee finds that both bills are identical in their construction, and it can be safely remarked that bill No. 70 is a fac simile copy of No. 55, or vice versa, and consequently, the two bills can be treated and reported upon as one bill.

The first amendment in the bill as changing the judicial terms in the First Circuit from the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, to the "first Monday of January, May and September," making three terms of court instead of four as the law now directs, your committee thinks that the change is a good one and should be hailed with joy by the people of Oahu, more particularly the attorneys at law; although your committee has not yet known of any petition from the Island of Oahu in support of this proposed amendment suggested by the Honorable Senators from the Island of Hawaii; and neither has your committee found anything relating to this amendment in the report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895.

The second amendment in the bill is to make Wailuku, on the Island of Maui, the one judicial seat of the Circuit Court, and the two terms thereof are to be held there on the first Wednesdays of April and November, and therefore deprives the town of Lahaina of the benefit of entertaining the legal luminaries from the capital of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your committee finds on page 12 of the Chief Justice's report above referred to, the following statement: "But has not the time come when terms should be held in those circuits only at Wailuku and Hilo, respectively, as a saving of time and expense to parties, jurors and witnesses, etc., etc."

The committee submits the following consideration to your honorable body in favor of Lahaina keeping the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui: It must be remembered that the town of Lahaina was the first in time to hold the seat of the Second Judicial Circuit ever since the year 1859 (when the first Civil Code was codified) and Lahaina had the honor of holding it for a period of forty-two years.

Wailuku, the next seat of justice as far as the Circuit Court is concerned, has been created only twenty-nine years.

It seems to your committee that the right to hold the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui is vested in the town of Lahaina.

There in the district of Lahaina is the high school of Lahainaluna. Let the first seat of justice and wisdom on the Island of Maui go hand in hand, keeping pace together, up and onward.

It was at the town of Lahaina in the year 1849 that the first trumpet of liberty was sounded and heralded throughout the Islands of Hawaii and the first national constitution, or declaration of rights, was framed, marking a new era in the progress of the Hawaiian nation.

It was also there the highest branch of education in the Hawaiian language had been taught by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hoole, whose name is ever fresh in the minds of some of the honorable members now in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Lahaina can be justly called the birthplace of American liberty and freedom, and the home of the best and well educated Hawaiians throughout the whole group from Hawaii to Kauai.

It seems to your committee that an account of good roads from Wailuku to Lahaina and also from the eastern portion of Maui render the travel from Wailuku to West Maui or Lahaina less expensive now to parties interested in such matters than they were ten years ago.

FRUIT FOR THE TALL COCOANUT.



Your committee does not remember at all of seeing a petition from the people of East Maui to the Senate asking for the change as proposed in the bill. Your committee thinks that it is far better not to disturb the present seats of justice on the Island of Maui, and consequently does not recommend the passage of this amendment.

The third, fourth and fifth amendments of section 1 of the bill, and also section 2 amending section 33 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892, your committee recommends its passage, with the following amendment to paragraph 3 of section 1, to read as follows:

"In the Second Circuit, at Wailuku on the Island of Maui, on the third Wednesday of April, and at Lahaina on the Island of Maui, on the 3d of November."

WILLIAM WHITE

Mr. Baldwin said that he was there to vote for the interests of the whole island of Maui and it was his belief that Lahaina's interests have been placed foremost for too many years.

Upon vote the minority report was adopted and the bill was set for third reading on Saturday.

Mr. Paris reported from the Public Lands Committee recommending the tabling of the resolution asking for \$50,000 for a boulevard in Honolulu and the same amount for a Hilo boulevard. Laid on the table to come up with the Appropriation bill.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Brown read the bill of which he gave notice the previous day relating to Commissioners of Deeds for Hawaii on the mainland and in foreign countries. The bill was read a first time by title.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Nakapaau presented an Act creating a third circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. The bill was passed first reading without printing and was set for second reading tomorrow.

Upon vote the minority report was adopted and the bill was set for third reading on Saturday.

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(Continued on page 1)
every one settled down for a comfortable afternoon.
The following sections of the bill were amended, the rest, up to section 8, chapter IX, including those deferred from Tuesday, were passed as printed, with one or two slight typographical amendments.

Section 1, chapter VIII; the Sheriff's bond was raised from \$3,000 to \$5,000, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, chapter IX., where-in provision was made for the coroner possessing certain powers vested in the sheriff, and executing similar duties were stricken out.

Section 4, chapter VIII, in which the coroner was empowered to execute the office of the sheriff during a vacancy, was altered to read "first deputy sheriff" in place of coroner.

Mossman attempted to strike out the attempt to override the Governor's veto on the dog tax bill. Lost, 10-9.

House Bill 93, relating to payment of fire claims. Passed on third reading.

House Bill 72, changing the taxable value of property from \$300 to \$1,000 (third reading). Passed, 23-2.

House Bill 74, relating to the auditing of public accounts and disbursement of public moneys (third reading). Passed, 23-2.

House Bill 23, relating to a tax on incomes (second reading). Referred to a special committee.

House Bill 7, relating to the placing of electric wires (second reading). Passed with slight amendments.

An Act to claim damages for persons imprisoned in 1895. Passed first reading.

An Act to repeal certain laws relative to the right of dower. Passed first reading.

An Act relative to vehicles and driving. Passed first reading.

FIRE LIMITS EXTENSION

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the exception of one vote, the Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the resolution presented by J. B. Atherton advocating the extension of the fire limits as proposed by the Board of Fire Underwriters, the resolution reading as follows:

Whereas, it is understood by this Chamber that no action has been taken by the Legislature now in session to extend the fire limits of the City; and,

Whereas, it is very desirable and for the best interests of the whole community that the present fire limits be extended; and,

Whereas, the Board of Fire Underwriters addressed a communication, dated the 13th inst., to this Chamber, recommending the extension of the fire limits; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Chamber petition the Legislature to favor any bill that may be introduced before it for the extension of the present fire limits of the City, on the lines recommended by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Present at the meeting were W. F. Allen, president; J. G. Spencer, secretary; T. R. Walker, H. A. Isenberg, F. A. Schaefer, E. C. Macfarlane, Mannie Phillips, F. J. Lowrey, A. J. Campbell, A. A. Young, W. Schmidt, W. M. Giffard, J. W. McChesney, P. Muhlenhoff, J. P. Cooke, J. B. Atherton and C. Bolte.

The resolution which was originally read at Tuesday's meeting was re-read. Mr. Schaefer explained that the Board of Fire Underwriters had taken in the extreme limit in the lines suggested by them at their meeting last Friday, as already printed in the Advertiser, and believed that the limit proposed by them was all that could be asked of the Legislature. He explained that after much discussion by the Board it was deemed unwise to extend the limits further as they might not meet with the approval of the Legislature. As Richards street is likely to become a business street in the near future, for that reason it was adopted as the extreme Waikiki limit. Mr. Schaefer said the whole question was fully discussed by the Board which had at first proposed to extend the limits Waikikiwards only as far as Alakea street, but subsequently took in Richards street instead.

Mr. Giffard said he was in favor of extending the fire limits as far as Punchbowl street and thence down to the waterfront. This limit was suggested by the government. The Board of Underwriters had fixed upon Richards street because they thought it might find more popular favor with the Legislature. By referring to the map of the City, it could be seen that most of the district between Richards street and Punchbowl street was owned largely by the Government, upon which government buildings were located. Below the Judiciary building was the Naval reservation, but on private property therein there were a large number of shacks, and business was extending in that direction. In reality there was not much private property to be taken by extending the proposed limits to Punchbowl street but what little there was would be advantageously corralled by the fire limits. Speaking for W. G. Irwin, Mr. Giffard said the former owned a whole block in the district mentioned by him and he had no objection to have the fire limits include this property. He urged that the lines be extended to Punchbowl street. He thought all buildings near the Capitol should be fireproof or brick, and no opportunity given for the erection of shacks.

Mr. Atherton said he would favor the suggestion of Mr. Giffard were it not for the fact that the Legislature might consider the area too large and reject the whole proposition.

Mr. Schaefer said the principal object of the Board is to take in Chinatown and it was deemed unwise to try and carry the lines further than now proposed. The Board at first did not wish to go beyond Alakea.

Mr. Macfarlane was opposed to extension of the fire limits Waikikiwards and taking in what has heretofore been called the residential portion of the city. He objected to the measures proposed also on the ground that no time limit had been set. As it was the measures proposed would go into effect immediately and work great hardship upon many property owners who were about to construct buildings on their premises. He thought some recommendation should go from the Chamber of Commerce suggesting a time limit. As far as old Chinatown was concerned it was a wise thing to do, but extending in the other direction, Waikikiwards into the residence district, was a little premature. He did not think the Chamber of Commerce should adopt such a sweeping proposition.

THE DETAINED WITNESSES.

He pointed out the fact that the lumber yards would be affected by the adoption of a bill taking in the area proposed, and to have them move out immediately upon the adoption of the bill would be arbitrary. Some of the yards had been in their present locations for thirty-five and forty years, and it would certainly be very arbitrary to have them move out on such short notice. Before presenting the resolution or proposition to the Legislature Mr. Macfarlane thought suggestions should be made as to the time limit.

When Examiner Meyer left Honolulu for Washington he carried with him bids for the care of witnesses for the United States Courts, which were that each one would be fed, guarded and held in the prison at the rate of \$1 a day. Word has just come back from Washington that the Department of Justice believes the \$1 rate too high and suggests fifty cents a day instead. At this rate the taxpayers of the Territory would be lower, and any scheme to supply witnesses with better fare than they are now receiving, or "hotel" fare, as has been suggested, will be out of the question. For each additional to the ration those who support the Territorial Government will feel the drain upon their pockets.

The lad describes the prison as a comfortable place compared to the plantation quarters. It has a small yard, he says, surrounded by a wooden fence ten feet high and studded with sharp nails. The prisoners are fed three times a day and allowed to pace the yard from 6 in the morning until the same hour at night.

Charlie wants to go home. The only money that the boy has received since leaving Montgomery is a few nickels and dimes that he picked up by singing and dancing at night in the town of Kahului.

Marin Meade, the machinist and water tender on the Centennial, makes a statement largely corroborative of what Charlie Lewis states. He says:

"If there is any way by which I can get Charlie's friends out of that slave

fore United States District Attorney Baird, because they are operating in restraint of trade."

Mr. Atherton explained that the measure did not compel any one to take down present buildings on premises within the proposed limits, but that any new buildings must be constructed in accordance with fireproofing ideas. He thought if a limit was set this would give an opportunity for people to put up any kind of buildings they wanted and the result would be that there would be no fireproof buildings, but a mushroom town of frame shacks. In the interests of the whole community he believed the resolution should be passed and so presented to the Legislature.

Upon a vote being taken all were in favor of the resolution with the exception of Mr. Macfarlane who voted in the negative. The resolution was signed by those who favored it.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. It was suggested that as there were several members of the Chamber of Commerce now members of the Legislature these could take care of the measure and have it properly introduced into both houses. Senator Cecil Brown will undoubtedly take care of the resolution in the Senate.

Resolved, That this Chamber petition the Legislature to favor any bill that may be introduced before it for the extension of the present fire limits of the City, on the lines recommended by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Present at the meeting were W. F. Allen, president; J. G. Spencer, secretary; T. R. Walker, H. A. Isenberg, F. A. Schaefer, E. C. Macfarlane, Mannie Phillips, F. J. Lowrey, A. J. Campbell, A. A. Young, W. Schmidt, W. M. Giffard, J. W. McChesney, P. Muhlenhoff, J. P. Cooke, J. B. Atherton and C. Bolte.

The resolution which was originally read at Tuesday's meeting was re-read. Mr. Schaefer explained that the Board of Fire Underwriters had taken in the extreme limit in the lines suggested by them at their meeting last Friday, as already printed in the Advertiser, and believed that the limit proposed by them was all that could be asked of the Legislature. He explained that after much discussion by the Board it was deemed unwise to extend the limits further as they might not meet with the approval of the Legislature. As Richards street is likely to become a business street in the near future, for that reason it was adopted as the extreme Waikiki limit. Mr. Schaefer said the whole question was fully discussed by the Board which had at first proposed to extend the limits Waikikiwards only as far as Alakea street, but subsequently took in Richards street instead.

Mr. Giffard said he was in favor of extending the fire limits as far as Punchbowl street and thence down to the waterfront. This limit was suggested by the government. The Board of Underwriters had fixed upon Richards street because they thought it might find more popular favor with the Legislature. By referring to the map of the City, it could be seen that most of the district between Richards street and Punchbowl street was owned largely by the Government, upon which government buildings were located. Below the Judiciary building was the Naval reservation, but on private property therein there were a large number of shacks, and business was extending in that direction. In reality there was not much private property to be taken by extending the proposed limits to Punchbowl street but what little there was would be advantageously corralled by the fire limits.

Plaintiff accordingly bought into said business said sum of \$1,500, and he and defendant accordingly bought into the company for \$3,750 and said agency was on July 18, 1888, purchased by said Lawrence H. Dee and T. J. King, co-partners, for the said sum of \$5,000, and the co-partners have been engaged in the business since that date.

The plaintiff further shows that the defendant has been and is now running said business without regard to the wishes of plaintiff and since the last mentioned date has refused and still refuses to consult or advise with plaintiff in running and managing said business and still refuses to recognize plaintiff in any manner as a partner in said business.

He alleges the said business properly handled would produce large gains and profits. Dee states he is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges, that through the gross neglect and mismanagement of said business, large profits which would have been realized therefrom, have, by neglect and mismanagement not been realized.

Dee further shows that no settlement of said co-partnership accounts and business has ever been made between plaintiff and defendant, although plaintiff has frequently requested defendant for a settlement of same, as in justice and equity he ought to do.

It is further alleged by Dee that the defendant has possessed himself of the co-partnership books and has refused and still refuses to permit plaintiff to inspect the same, and has refused and still refuses to render plaintiff any account of the partnership monies received by him. It is also further shown that upon a just and true settlement of the account as it will appear from said defendant to plaintiff, shall upon said account appear to be due to him, said plaintiff being willing and hereby offering to pay T. J. King what, if anything, shall appear to be due from him to said King, and for such other and further relief as to the Court shall seem meet and proper in the premises.

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